The New-York Times.

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FUNDING UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, &c., NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1871.

The Government have notified the holders of ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS of 1862 that they will be paid in gold; and that after Dec. 1, next, the interest will cease. All holders of the issues of 1862, 1864, 1865 and new 1865, should at once decide whether they will hold their Bonds, and take the gold when called on, or convert into the new Government 5s, 4½s, and 4s, or exchange for other securities. As it is possible the premium on gold may be much less when these heavy payments commence, it clearly becomes the duty of all holders of Five-twenties to take the matter into serious consideration.

We are strongly recommending in exchange the SIX PER CENT. BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, now selling at 93 and accrued interest, of which we have only some $[illegible] still unsold. The total amount of this loan is $15,000,000. They are issued in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, coupon and registered, interest Six per Cent., May and November; principal and interest payable in New-York City, in United States gold coin.

We also recommend the Bonds of the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC. These are all coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, interest Six per Cent., January and July; principal and interest payable in New-York City, in United States gold coin. The total amount of the loan is $2,735,000; all sold by the Company. Market price now about 88. The payment of these Bonds, by the terms of the consolidation, has been assumed, principal and interest, by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

Also, the CENTRAL PACIFIC SIXES. The CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS are all Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, interest Six per Cent., January and July; principal and interest payable in New-York City, in United States gold coin. The CENTRAL PACIFICS, limited by act of Congress to $25,885,000—all sold by the Company—are in sharp demand for this and the German markets, and any amount can be sold as readily as so many Five-twenty Bonds; they are freely dealt in at all the prominent Stock Exchanges in the world and should advance to the price of Government Bonds. Market price now about 102. That the same result will follow with the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS, on the completion of the road, we have no doubt.

By conversion into Central Pacifics, holders of Five-twenties retain the same rate of interest, and increase their capital about Twelve per Cent.; by converting into the Western Pacifics, or Chesapeake and Ohios, the increase will be about Nineteen per Cent. Holders of Central Pacifics can exchange for Westerns or Chesapeake and Ohios, and increase their capital about Eight per Cent., and, in either case, have a bond just as sure to be paid, principal and interest, as a Five-Twenty Bond. As the amount of Chesapeake and Ohio Bonds remaining unsold is so small, and the demand very great, they must soon be absorbed. There are very few Centrals and Westerns on the market, and, the present demand continuing, they will soon largely advance in price.

We may add that the earnings of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD will, without doubt, reach this year nearly, if not quite, the enormous sum of $10,000,000.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROAD is to the Atlantic coast what the CENTRAL ROAD is to the Pacific coast. It is on the central trade line across the Continent, and tributary railroads are now being built and projected from all parts of the South-west, West, and North-west to connect with it and run over its direct course and easy grades to tide-water.

As Financial Agents for these great roads we are ready and glad, at all times, to answer inquiries from Bond-holders concerning the securities and business of these Companies, and shall, from time to time, issue full reports of the earnings, &c., for their use, and in other respects keep watch over their interests.

FISK & HATCH,

Financial Agents for the Central Pacific Railroad Company and its Branches, and also for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

☞ P. S.—Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, on which we allow Four per Cent. interest. Certificates of deposit issued and collections made in all parts of the Union.

HARVEY FISK.

A. S. HATCH.

A DAY OF DISASTER.

Terrible Explosion of Toy Torpedoes in This City.

Three Persons Killed Outright and as Many Wounded.

An Extraordinary Scene of Ruin and Devastation.

Immense Destruction of Property by Fire in Saratoga.

Death on the Rail—Fatal Accidents on the Erie Railroad.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Explosion of a Quarter of a Million of Torpedoes in Beekman-Street—Three Persons Killed and Three Wounded—A Scene of Desolation.

Another terrible explosion occurred yesterday, by which three persons were killed and three more badly wounded.

The building No. 126 Beekman-street, is occupied by "KLUBERR & GOLDSCHMIDT, patentees and manufacturers of the celebrated union torpedoes, and dealers in fire-works." In front of their building, at 1½ P. M. yesterday, stood a large two-horse dray, from which a man clad in an old blue drivers' coat, was unloading pine cases about the size of tea-chests, containing union torpedoes. A row of twenty boxes had been placed along the side of the building and a German boy of fourteen was scraping the old marks from them, making them ready for his employer, Mr. GOLDSMITH, who was at work with paint-pot and brush upon a similar row along the curb, directing them to BRADLEY & CO., Cincinnati. All this was often to be seen in the neighborhood. The dray, with its load of boxes containing torpedoes, is often in front of No. 126, and the neighbors are in the habit of seeing the driver dropping the cases from the wagon to the sidewalk. They knew what the boxes contained, and the Police knew, and the Fire Marshals knew.

THE EXPLOSION.

Whether it happened from dropping a box on the sidewalk, or from the boy's scraper striking a nail, or how it came about, no one knows, but suddenly the whole mass blew up with a detonation like thunder, followed by a rattling report like dropping musketry. The crash shook houses on their foundations for hundreds of yards around, smashing every window and throwing men and furniture to the floors. The air was instantly filled with flying fragments of wood and iron, and when the smoke cleared, CASWELL, the driver of the truck, was seen on the top of a wooden awning in front of a neighboring store, from which he rolled and fell fifteen feet to the ground with both arms and legs broken. A little school-boy who was sitting in a doorway was shown to the horrified eyes of his father (who stood near) stone dead, with his skull smashed in. JOHN NOLAN, an old man who was approaching, lay on the corner mortally wounded. GOLDSMITH, who had been labeling the boxes, was half buried under the shattered wagon, and GEORGE REICHART, the boy who had been scraping the boxes, was hurled to the ground sightless and grievously wounded. MARGARET BURR, a little girl who had been playing across the street, was groaning in agony from the blow of an iron bolt which had struck her with terrible force on the hip. The horses lay upon the ground with holes in their sides, and on one of their heads, either of them large enough to put two fists into. The wagon was a perfect ruin, a mere heap of shivered sticks and bent iron, and formed the centre of a heap of wood, which included the remnants of the heavy wood awning and every vestige of a wooden sash or fixture from the front of No. 126.

In the store of MAXWELL & PAYSON, corner of Beekman and Front streets, windows were shattered, and the iron step of the dray was hurled across the counting-room, smashing two windows and sashes. Barrels containing potatoes, which were standing on the sidewalk, were smashed, and the contents thrown about.

Mr. VAN ZANDT, who owns the building occupied by KLUBERR & GOLDSCHMIDT, estimates his loss at $150 or $200. The building of SMITH BROS. & CO., next door, is damaged about as much, and every house in the vicinity suffers more or less from broken glass. The loss of KLUBERR & GOLDSCHMIDT themselves is probably $1,500 or $2,000. No insurance can be collected of course.

CONCERNING UNION TORPEDOES.

Mr. KLUBERR, the surviving member of the firm, states that the torpedoes were not manufactured nor stored in that house, but only brought there to be sent off at once to fill orders, as was the case with these, which were on their way to Cincinnati. The single torpedoes are first put in pasteboard boxes and filled in with sawdust, and these boxes were then packed in the wooden cases, aggregating 5,000 torpedoes to a case, so that there were 250,000 torpedoes in the wagon and on the walk at the time of the explosion. Of the boxes which contained them not a vestige was left except kindling sticks and the immense clouds of sawdust, which soon settled several inches thick on the street and walks. Of the explosives themselves only a few single ones were found by the Police and others among the *débris*, though once in a while one would explode on the pavement beneath some careless heel.

In size and shape these miniature infernal machines are the exact counterpart of a rifle bullet. They are colored red on one side and blue on the other, to catch the juvenile eye.

When crushed the little ball is found to be composed of a sort of plaster with a sort of kernel, like a cherry-pit in the centre of a brown color, which contains the explosive agent, whatever it may be. The firm hold the patent on them, and their construction is a secret, but the explosive agent used is universally believed by the trade to be nitro-glycerine. There is no ordinance against their use, but the sale or use of them in the City is prohibited by the Fire Marshal. Many of the most reputable firework-dealers will have nothing to do with them, as they are considered very dangerous. "I would not have one in the house," one gentleman said. "You know how J. B. PURDY, of No. 84 Maiden-lane, blew out all the front of his shop with them two years ago, and nearly killed a negro. The Fire-Marshal stops the sale or use of them in small quantities, and I wonder he has allowed KLUBERR to be carting them about the City by the million."

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The killed are HENRY BROWN, aged thirteen, of No. 1 Hamilton-street; CASWELL, the truckman, who lived at East New-York, and JOHN NOLAN, aged seventy-six, who lived at the corner of James and Oak streets.

The wounded are HENRY REICHERT, aged thirteen, who has a fractured leg and severe lacerations of the face; MARGARET BURR, aged nine, who has a contusion of the back, and MICHAEL GOLDSCHMIDT, whose face is much lacerated, and whose leg is so badly fractured that he will probably lose it. WM. COWELL, of Brooklyn, and Mr. O'CONNOR, of Hoboken, were near at the time of the explosion, but were only slightly hurt and went off at once.

Coroner YOUNG impaneled a jury, yesterday, and viewed the body of young BROWN at the Station-house. He promises a complete investigation, and Mr. KLUBERR is held by the Police to await the result of it.

STATEMENT OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

Mr. THEODORE R. JONES, a clerk with Messrs. SMITH, BROTHERS & CO., at No. 124 Beekman-street, says: I was in our office on the second floor, leaning against the desk, when the explosion came, and sent everything flying. I was raised off my feet by the concussion, but seized the desk, and did not fall. I had walked by KLUBERR & GOLDSCHMIDT'S a few minutes before, and saw them unloading the torpedoes, and I had long expected something of this kind, so I knew in a minute what was the matter. I ran to the stairway as soon as I recovered my senses, with two others who were there, and we saw it was full of smoke and dust below. Supposing that the house was going to blaze up, we jumped out on the awning and ran along to the awning of the next house, where we jumped off into a wagon which was below. There were few people then in the street, and the only person I could see wounded through the dust was GOLDSCHMIDT, who lay under the wagon. A crowd collected almost instantly, and the fire-engines were soon on the ground. When I returned to the shop, everything was in confusion on the floors.

Another Account of the Explosion—The Scene Immediately Afterward.

A representative of the TIMES was passing along Front-street, in the rear of Fulton Market, yesterday afternoon, when his attention was attracted by the noise of a terrific explosion, and almost instantly afterward another detonation was heard almost as loud, resembling the reports that would proceed from the simultaneous discharge of a park of artillery and the crashing noise of the bursting shells afterward. Then came sharp, cracking reports, as though a line of skirmishers were engaged in desultory firing. Hastening around the corner into Beekman-street, he found that a cloud of dust and smoke obscured the whole north side of Beekman-street, above Front, from the view. People were seen running in all directions. When the cloud was dispelled, it was found that the front of the warehouse No. 126 was almost completely demolished. Around it were strewn fragments of every conceivable article. In front of the house were seen the remains of a truck, to which were still attached two miserable horses, fearfully lacerated and trembling with fright and pain. An awning-frame adjoining the destroyed building had fallen partially in, and from a lamp-post that had fallen over upon it was seen a human body, dangling by one leg and a portion of his clothing, his other limb shattered frightfully, and his body quivering in the agonies of death. The poor man hung for a moment, and dropped to the ground, when he was borne away by some laborers who had arrived upon the scene.

A little boy was seen lying near the truck, covered with lime and fragments of wood. The little fellow was quite dead, and his face and limbs were horribly mutilated. He had been sitting on a sliding cellar-door, directly in front of the house containing the combustibles, where he had been placed only a few minutes before by his father, and enjoined to remain until his parent's return. The father returned to find his child a corpse, and was so completely bewildered with the spectacle he witnessed that he was absolutely past any expression of grief. In a few moments the child was borne to the Station-house, the father following the corpse in stupefied horror. Lying on a stoop, directly opposite was discovered a little girl, scarcely ten years old, who was crying piteously for her mother, as she lay stretched upon the stone. She had been struck on the hip by a splinter, and was probably seriously injured. In less than ten minutes six persons were taken from the rubbish. They were covered with lime, their clothes in many instances were actually torn to shreds, and the bodies of some so horribly mangled that the spectators, who had by this time formed a perfect multitude around the house, could hardly believe that life yet lingered in their mutilated frames. They were, however, all living when carried from the wreck, except the boy and the man suspended from the awning. Every window in the upper story of the fire-works depository was torn out; in fact there was not a window in the whole block fronting the scene of the disaster that was not shattered. The frame-work of the doors of the buildings opposite was in many cases forced inwards, as if struck with all the force of the explosion. It seems little short of a miracle that the destruction of human life has been so slight, considering the generally crowded condition of the thoroughfare at the hour of the day at which the explosion occurred. After standing at a lamp-post for a number of hours, the two horses attached to the wagon at the time of the explosion, were taken in charge by Officer A. EVANS, of Mr. BERGH'S force, and placed in a stable, where a veterinary surgeon attended them. The poor brutes as they were led off evidently suffered great torture. Capt. CLEARY, of the Second Precinct, was early upon the scene of the catastrophe, and with his force rendered invaluable assistance.

SARATOGA IN FLAMES.

Nearly an Entire Block Destroyed—Several Hotels Burned—Loss, $300,000.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Two very disastrous fires occurred here this morning, at about 3 o'clock, destroying the Park Place Hotel, the Columbian Hotel, and a large part of the Crescent. From the Grand Union, on Broadway, to the Clarendon but two buildings are left standing—the north-east corner of the Crescent, and Mr. HARVEY P. HALL'S brick house, with a few feet of the south end of the Columbian. Nearly a whole block has been swept away. All the occupants of the several hotels escaped unhurt, but the inmates of the Park-place Hotel, where the fire originated, lost most of their personal effects. Some forty or fifty servants lost all their property. The following are the principal sufferers: C. R. BROWN, jeweler and proprietor of the Park-place Hotel; Dr. BEDORTHA, JAMES MINGAY, DUFFIELD, MILLER & CO., tailors; New-York store, Mme. A. GIRARDOT, ladies' furnishing goods; J. T. MAINES, cigars; Mrs. PETERS, confectionery; Park-place Saloon; J. L. KNAPP, marbleized slate and book-store; COURTEN, lessee of the Park place Hotel; J. W. WAUGH, lessee of the Columbian, and Dr. HAMILTON, of the Crescent House. The entire loss will probably reach $300,000. There seems some reason for suspicion that the fire was the work of design, as almost simultaneously with the discovery of the flames in the Park-place Hotel a fire broke out just east of Broadway, on Hamilton-alley, in a thick cluster of wooden buildings, destroying one dwelling, half a dozen barns and a tannery. The evidences of incendiarism at this fire are ample, but there is no clue to the perpetrator. There is much excitement and indignation among the citizens generally.

Fuller Details of the Fires—Incendiarism Strongly Suspected.

The *Daily Saratogian*, of yesterday, gives the following account of the two fires:

THE BROADWAY FIRE.

"At 1½ o'clock this morning it was discovered that the rear of COURTEILL'S saloon and confectionery, in Park-place block, on Broadway, was in flames. A high wind was blowing at the time. The Fire Department instantly rallied, assisted by the visiting firemen, and did all in their power to stay the flames, but it was useless, as the following stores were reduced to ashes: C. R. BROWN'S, jeweler; Dr. BEDORTHA'S office; Park-place Hotel; JAMES MINGAY, druggist; MILLER & CO., tailors; New-York Store, Mme. A. GIRADOT, ladies' furnishing goods; J. T. MAINES, cigar store; Mrs. PETERS, confectionery and saloon; Park-place Saloon, occupying two stores; J. L. KNAPP, marbleized slate and book store, making fifteen stores in all, and the Columbian Hotel. The fire extended around to West Congress-street and destroyed the wooden wing of Dr. HAMILTON'S Medical Institute, also a two-story dwelling adjoining, belonging to Dr. HAMILTON; CHRISTIAN WILLS' National Hotel; KNICKERBOCKER'S Livery Stable, in rear of National Hotel. On Hamilton-street, AMES' paint shop, ISAAC WEST'S Park-place Livery, also another paint shop.

THE HAMILTON ALLEY FIRE.

The lurid glare of the Broadway conflagration had just made itself visible in the heavens when a cry of "fire!" from the vicinity of Hamilton Alley startled those residing in that vicinity. In an instant Mr. C. PERDUN'S house and FULLER'S barn were enveloped in flames, and the destruction of the entire block seemed inevitable. Five streams were attached to neighboring hydrants and the fire checked, but not until Mr. PERDUN'S residence, and the barns of FULLER, LEWIS PUTNAM, ROBERT PATTERSON, T. E. GREENLEAF, a tannery in a building owned by JAMES ANDREWS, also Mr. POND'S barn were entirely consumed. This fire was handled solely through the agency of the Loughberry Water-works, as all the steamers were needed at the terrible Broadway fire. The Hamilton alley fire was the work of some incendiary, and while in progress places were found where inflammable material had been placed to increase the fiery element. At one time during the night thirty streams were played on the fires, eighteen of which were direct from the Loughberry hydrants."

THE SARATOGIAN'S COMMENTS.

Upon these destructive fires the *Saratogian* editorially comments as follows:

"It has been several years since Saratoga was visited by so severe a conflagration as that of this morning. The general opinion is that it was caused by incendiarism, although it is the belief of Mr. C. R. BROWN, of the Park-place Hotel, that the fire caught in the kitchen range of that hotel. The loss falls especially heavy on Mr. BROWN, whose jewelry-store, as well as the hotel, was burned. Mr. BROWN'S principal clerk, Mr. HARRINGTON, was sick, and being a cripple, and his wife absent, was unable to take care of his property. To Dr. HAMILTON also, of the Crescent; WAUGH, of the Columbian, and on all the merchants occupying the block, the blow is severe. The total loss will not fall short of $300,000. It is impossible now to say how much insurance there was on the various properties. It is both fortunate and unfortunate that the fire occurred during the firemen's tournament. While our guests turned in and did noble work, especially Hoyradt steamer, of Hudson, and Columbia steamer, of Jersey City, it is more than suspected that one or both of the fires were kindled by some malicious wretch or wretches with a view to profit, or from a simple desire to have a fire. The evidences of incendiarism at the Hamilton-alley fire are very strong, and there are all sorts of rumors afloat about the origin of the other fire, but which we are unable to trace to a reliable source. It is, at all events, a most unfortunate event for Saratoga. The efficiency of our new water-works was pretty severely tested, there being at one time eighteen streams flowing from the hydrants, besides the ten or twelve streams of fire steamers. The wind blew strong, and with any less efficient use of water the destruction would certainly have been much greater. The firemen deserve credit for their splendid efforts in quenching the fire, and are all emphatic in deploring its occurrence during their visit. If the author of the fires had been known to them last night he would have received little mercy at their hands. We hesitate to believe that it was a fireman who set the fire, and however suspicious the circumstances, there is no evidence that it was. There was nothing to excite rivalry between the companies, and no quarrel existed."

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Fatal Accident on the Erie Railway—A Man Torn to Pieces on the Sussex Road—Attempt to Throw an Erie Train off the Track.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTISVILLE, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 14, 1871.

A serious and no doubt fatal accident happened on the Erie Railway, near this village, last evening. Mr. WM. FOSSARD, an aged resident of Middletown, was walking on the track, when, hearing a train approaching, he stepped off on to another track, directly in front of another train. The locomotive struck him and threw him several feet against the rocks. The train was instantly stopped, and the unfortunate man picked up insensible. He was taken on to Port Jervis, where Surgeon VAN ETTEN pronounced the injuries probably fatal. Mr. FOSSARD is an eccentric old man, daily taking long walks, and never riding. He was walking from Middletown to Port Jervis, a distance of twenty-four miles, on the railroad, to visit a son, when the accident happened.

A young man named HOWARD MARTIN was completely cut to pieces on the Sussex Railroad, near Monroe Corners, Tuesday night. Nothing was known of this accident, until his remains were found yesterday, so terribly mangled and torn to pieces, as only to be recognized by his papers. The deceased left the tavern at Monroe Corners, the night before, intoxicated, on his way to Lafayette. It is supposed that he was walking on the track, and was struck by the night passenger-train, and crushed and torn beneath the wheels. His remains were scattered along the track for a quarter of a mile, and were gathered together and interred at Warwick, N. Y.

A dastardly attempt was made, a night or two since, to throw the Orange County express train on the Erie Railway from the track, below Turner's. The train was running very fast, and ran upon a large and heavy piece of iron, which had been fastened upon the track. The shock was terrific, throwing the passengers from their seats, but fortunately only one car was thrown from the rails. This train is provided with the patent electrical brakes, and its headway was speedily checked. No one was seriously injured, but the train was delayed nearly two hours. It is suspected that some villains obstructed the track in this way, in hopes that they might have an opportunity of plundering passengers.

GOV. HOFFMAN'S AGRICULTURE.

He Visits the Westchester County Fair and Tells What He Knows About Farming.

Upward of 10,000 persons visited the Fair Grounds of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Westchester County, at West White Plains, yesterday. The exhibition is a very fine one. Gov. HOFFMAN arrived on the grounds in the early part of the day, and on being introduced by Mr. POTTER, delivered the following address:

Mr. PRESIDENT, Mr. POTTER, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for this cordial reception. It affords me great pleasure to meet this assemblage of citizens of my native county, and to be received by so many who were my friends and neighbors in my boyhood. And it gives me especial pleasure to be greeted in your behalf by your representative in Congress, my old personal friend here beside me. I find myself surprised at being called upon here to make a speech, for I was told that if I would come I would only have to talk to the ladies—and that would be a pleasure, and to shake hands with the gentlemen—and that would be a satisfaction. [Laughter and applause.] One of the evils of this country of ours, and one of the greatest evils, is the evil of speech-making. Wherever four or five thousand may be gathered together some one has to make a speech and I have lived long enough in public and private life to learn by experience the danger of a man trying to say anything when he has nothing to say. But I am your guest here and I obey. Of course, on an occasion like this, one is disposed to say something about agriculture. Well, all "I know about farming" I learned in this County of Westchester, and I was just thirty minutes in learning it, by following a plow near the banks of the Hudson River, and I am frank enough to admit to my agricultural acquaintances that in that thirty minutes I got enough of it. I will not talk to you about politics because agricultural fair grounds are, upon that subject, like some of the grounds of Westchester during the Revolutionary War, neutral ground. [Applause.] I cannot talk to you about your agricultural productions here, for I have not yet seen them, and Mr. POTTER intimates to me now that because Westchester County is so near New-York, it cannot very well now produce what it used to exhibit in its earlier days of the ordinary farm produce; that it is given up largely to the purpose of suburban residences, and it does not pretend to the crops which in former years made it in this respect celebrated. At any rate, these agricultural fairs serve one good purpose—they bring together the people of the county from all sections, to exchange their greetings and congratulations; they make men—at least for the time being—forget the differences which at other times separate them, whether these be political or other, and they re-establish that country pride which, although it be a local pride, is honorable and commendable. [Cheers.] I am, therefore, very glad to see you here today, citizens of this county.

The Governor made, in conclusion, some complimentary remarks on the county's prosperity. Three cheers were then given for the Governor, who at the close of his speech reviewed the Third Regiment, National Guards of the State.

THE CITY CRISIS.

Facts and Rumors Round the City Hall.

The Croton Department Laborers Finally Paid.

Slow Work of the Joint Committee of Investigation.

What Prominent Democrats Have to Say on the Question.

The Hall-Connolly fight appears to be at a stand still, and the general impression is that nothing further will be done until Judge BARNARD'S decision in regard to the injunction is rendered. A shrewd Tammany politician remarked yesterday, in regard to this case, that he would be willing to bet all he was worth that the injunction, so far as two of the parties are concerned, would be dissolved, and that so far as it regarded the third one, CONNOLLY, it would be granted. In other words, he said, the members of the Ring have resolved to avail themselves of the injunction to force CONNOLLY out of office. If the injunction against CONNOLLY is made perpetual, he added, it is believed he will resign at once, giving this as his excuse for so doing. In the Controller's Department, yesterday, everything appeared to be remarkably quiet. Mr. BOOTH, of the Investigating Committee, and Mr. WM. E. WARREN, formerly Deputy Controller under both HAWES and BRENNAN, visited the office early, but failed to see the Controller. Mr. WARREN has been engaged by the Committee as one of the experts to examine the accounts, and his familiarity with the subject will certainly render his aid valuable. A number of other members of the Citizens' Committee, including Messrs. PHELPS, OSBORNE, PEARSALL, COTTING, and others, were present during the day, and were observed to be very busily engaged in the Bureau of City Stocks with Mr. DIKEMAN, the transfer clerk. The work yesterday was merely of a preliminary, though of a comprehensive character. In consequence of the absence of the Controller and Deputy Controller, whose time is said to be exclusively monopolized by the lawyers in relation to the injunction suits now pending, the Committees were told that a number of statements and books called for could not be furnished then. They were, however, informed that Mr. CONNOLLY, with his Deputy, would meet the gentlemen of the Committee in conference in his office at 11 o'clock today. Later in the day Mr. ROYAL PHELPS had a long interview with the stock and bond clerk, and took copious notes of facts and figures. The Committee have a very long job before them, and, as yet, do not seem to have got fairly to work. The 400 documents are coming slowly in. The Mayor was as quiet and reticent as ever yesterday. He appeared to be absorbed in business, and would give no information on any point connected with City affairs.

Several of the sub-committees of the Investigating Committee held secret sessions yesterday, and compared the notes and information obtained during the day. Their expert, Mr. W. E. WARREN, was present. The statement that any ill-feeling exists between them and the Aldermen and Supervisors is erroneous. The change in regard to putting an Alderman or Supervisor on each sub-committee was found to be absolutely necessary, as the Committee of Citizens was, by the terms of the resolution, invited to co-operate, and therefore they could not act alone.

A Talk with Hon. Samuel J. Tilden.

Our reporter called on Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN yesterday, and the following conversation took place.

REPORTER—I see by several of the papers that you are said to be very busy, in connection with Mr. MARBLE and Mr. BARLOW, in a negotiation to effect Mr. CONNOLLY'S resignation, and the appointment of Gen. MCCLELLAN or Mr. BELMONT in his place. Is this likely to be accomplished?

Mr. TILDEN—I don't know. The statement, so far as it concerns me, is a pure fiction. I have had no conversation whatever, directly or indirectly, with any one, or any connection with any negotiation, either for the resignation of Mr. CONNOLLY, or for the appointment of anybody in his place.

REPORTER—Can you tell me anything about any negotiations for this purpose?

Mr. TILDEN—I know nothing about it. I have had nothing to do with it. I don't think the medicine is powerful enough for the disease.

A Talk with District-Attorney Garvin.

A reporter of the TIMES was sent yesterday to ask District-Attorney GARVIN if it was true, as alleged by a certain morning newspaper, that he was on the point of indicting the members of the Ring and bringing them to a trial for the frauds which they have perpetrated. When asked if this was the case, Mr. GARVIN replied:

"No such action has been taken, nor is it intended. In fact, this is the first intimation that I have had that such a thing had been thought of. We have no power to act independently in the matter. The law does not give us any. What made you think that such action was contemplated?" (The clipping from a morning paper containing the charge was produced.) "Ah," said Mr. GARVIN, "I had not seen that."

REPORTER—There was another rumor afloat to the effect that Mr. CONNOLLY was to be indicted for the burglary of the vouchers. Opinions seem to differ as to whether he could be tried on the Mayor's charge for that offense or not.

Judge GARVIN—I do not know of any way in which a man could be legally tried for committing a burglary on his own premises. Do you? I think it would be pretty hard to try me, for instance, for breaking into this office. It is absurd.

REPORTER—I suppose so. What would be the proper course, then, to punish these men, if you cannot move to do it?

Judge GARVIN—I suppose the Mayor ought to bring them up before the Court of Common Pleas. That, I think, is the proper course.

REPORTER—The Mayor may present the rest of them for impeachment, but who is to present the Mayor.

Judge GARVIN—Well, I have not read the statute lately, but I should suppose that was the course to pursue, from the Mayor's letter. At any rate I can't do anything in the case unless it is referred to me by the Courts. Things come to me from them in this shape, (showing some docketed papers.) I can't act independently in the matter.

With this the colloquy ended.

The Croton Department Laborers Paid.

The laborers on the Croton mains, whose pay has been withheld for the past six weeks, had their claims settled yesterday. The amount disbursed exceeded $60,000. Two Sisters of Charity stationed themselves at the foot of the stairs leading to the pay-master's office, and made mute appeals to the men as they left the office for help for the institution they represented and Father CORRIGAN, a Catholic priest, succeeded in collecting $1 from each man, for the erection of a church in Ireland, which amount appeared to be given with much reluctance. In a few cases it was roughly refused. A foreman of one of the laborers' gangs stated that the pay-rolls for August were, as usual, made out at the beginning of the month, and were sent in for the Controller's signature, but they were returned with the statement that they were incorrect. They were again sent back, and were again returned with the same statement that they were incorrect. Finally, however, when CONNOLLY found that things were coming to a crisis, and that the men to whom money was justly due would no longer consent to forego its collection, he signed the original uncorrected rolls. The men to whom the money was due behaved very quietly, yesterday, and waited with exemplary patience until their turns came.

The New-York Printing Company.

The various rumors as to the removal and closing up of business of the New-York Printing Company appear to be untrue. The latest rumor relates to the painting out of the Company's signs on the north and south ends of the building. This has certainly been done, but the change was due, it seems, to the removal of other signs above and in connection with them, and this caused blank spaces to appear which necessitated the painting out of the entire signs.

THE CANADIAN BOAT RACE.

Successful Accomplishment of the Longueil Regatta—The Halifax Crew Win the Five-Mile Race Through a Mistake—Great Effort of the Tyne Crew.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 14.—The Longueil regatta took place today on the St. Lawrence River, some three miles above Montreal. The main feature of interest in this aquatic gathering was the four-oared race between the Tyne crew, the Taylor-Winship crew, and the Barton crew, of Halifax. The race was to have taken place yesterday, but as the water was too rough it was postponed until today at 1 P. M. Shortly before that time about half a dozen steamers arrived from Montreal, all heavily laden with passengers, and took up their positions at the starting point, off the Longueil Dock. The course for the four-oared race was about five miles, two miles and a half round a stake-boat, and return. The judges were Judge COURSOL, Mayor of Montreal, and Capt. E. W. SHEPHERD. Mr. DORAN officiated as referee, and Capt. RUDOLPHE was the starter. The water was in beautiful order. The regatta commenced with a double-scull race for boys under fifteen, which was cleverly won by Messrs. NOTMAN and GRAY. About 2¼ P. M. the course was cleared for the four-oared race, and the three crews took up their positions, the Tyne men being outside, the Taylor-Winship crew No. 2, and the Bartons on the inside. They got away well together at 2¾, and for some few moments they were all in line, but presently the Taylor-Winship and Tyne crews began to creep ahead, the former pulling forty-two to the minute, and the latter forty. The Barton crew have not the style of the Englishmen, and were pulling a short quick stroke of about forty-three to the minute. The English crews rapidly left the Barton, and about a mile from the starting point they were locked together about 150 yards ahead of the Halifax men. The English crews were pulling very wide of the course and keeping well together. The Bartons kept well in shore on a straight line for their stake-boat. Coming up to the stake-boat the English crews were very much out, and before they discovered where they were pulling to the Bartons had got round and started for home. The Englishmen immediately pulled right in shore for their stake-boats, and the Tyne crew rounded next, followed quickly by the Taylor-Winship crew. By the time they had got round, the Barton crew had gained a lead of 400 yards. Both the English crews then gave way with a will, and tried to regain the lost ground, and the Tyne crew, showing the best condition, gradually left the Taylor-Winship men, and began closing up on the Bartons. The race was, however, too short to pick up 400 yards, and they crossed the line about four lengths behind the Bartons, who won the race. Time—38:10. The Taylor-Winship crew were badly beaten and showed the effects of their want of training. A protest was entered by the Tyne crew, who stated that the stake-boats had been shifted from their original place. There was very little betting on the race as the residents of Montreal were nearly all in favor of the Taylor-Winship men. The next event was a four-oared race in lap-streak boats between the Lachine Club and the Longueil Club. The latter won easily. The single-scull race brought two contestants to the post—KELLEY of the Tyne crew and BAGNALL of the Taylor-Winship crew. SADLER did not come out, as the four oared race had tired him too much. This match between KELLEY and BAGNALL was very closely contested, and finally won by KELLEY by about a length and a half. Time—22:36. The English crews leave for Quebec to-night, where they are to pull on Saturday. The judges have decided the Barton crew win the race. Five crews are entered to pull at Quebec on Saturday.

COMMODORE.

OBITUARY.

Samuel G. J. Delcamp.

Surgeon SAMUEL G. J. DELCAMP, United States Army, died at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on the 8th of September. The doctor was appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the army from the State of New-Jersey on the 10th of October, 1832; was promoted Surgeon on the 1st of December, 1833, and retired from active service Aug. 27, 1862. He served with distinction in the Black Hawk War, the Florida War, the War with Mexico, and the first part of the rebellion; and up to the date of his retirement was Medical Director of the Armies of the West.

The New-Jersey United Railroad Companies.

The proposed lease of the United Companies of New-Jersey to the Pennsylvania Railroad was further argued in the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, at Trenton, on Thursday, Mr. JOHN P. STOCKTON speaking in favor of the lease. He sought to show:

1. There is no charge of frauds, and the question of the wisdom or expediency of the proposed lease is, I submit, one neither for the Court nor counsel. As a large majority of the Board and two-thirds in interest of the stockholders favor it, the probability is that, as a pure financial movement, it is a good one.

2. The question of the power of the Pennsylvania Railroad to take the leased, I do not deem properly before us, nor can it be properly argued at this time before the Court for two reasons, which will appear in the course of my argument.

3. I do not consider the question whether compensation has been "first made" in the act of 1870, whether the meaning used in the Constitution is a question in this case, as I hope to make it appear that there is no property "taken."

Cable Brevities.

The associated employers of Newcastle, England, in a letter to the *Times*, inform the public that 4,116 workmen are now engaged daily, and that constant additions to the force will soon restore its former activity to the town.

Dispatches from various points in Russia show that the Asiatic cholera still scourges dreadfully in the central and southern portions of the Empire.

The details of the project for the issue of the new loan of the City of Paris, amounting to 350,000,000 of francs were published yesterday afternoon.

The disarmament of the National Guard in France has begun. There is no resistance to the enforcement of the decree of the Assembly, and tranquillity prevails everywhere.

The election for member of Parliament in Truro, England, resulted in the choice of Mr. HOGG, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 169.

One case of cholera has occurred at Newcastle, England.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Customs Treaty Between France and Germany.

Nearly Thirteen Thousand Communists to be Released.

Meeting of the Austrian Provincial Diets.

Assembling of the Delegates to the Mexican Congress.

Encroachments on the Indian Reservations in Minnesota.

FRANCE.

Negotiations for the Evacuation of the French Provinces—Trial of Communist Prisoners.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 14.—A conference, composed of Count V. DE REMUSAT and M. POUYER QUERTIER, representing France, and Herr VON ARNIM and Count HERZOG, representing Germany, is now being held in this city for the settlement of the Alsatian customs question. It is hoped that the conference will be able to arrange for the evacuation of all the departments, except six, by means of customs concessions. In the Assembly today, Gen. DE CISSEY stated that two additional Courts-martial for the trial of Communists will shortly be appointed. He said that there are now but 150 Judges to examine the cases of 30,000 prisoners, including 750 convicts. Even with the additional Courts, the Government will probably be obliged to release 12,600 of the prisoners without trial, as it is impossible to sentence more than 100 per month.

Customs Treaty Between France and Germany Agreed Upon.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 14.—In the Assembly today, M. REMUSAT submitted, as the result of the recent negotiations, a bill authorizing President THIERS to conclude with Emperor WILLIAM, of Germany, a customs treaty which embraces in its provisions Alsace and Lorraine. The immediate consequence of the treaty will be the evacuation of the Departments of Aube, Côte d'Or and Jura, and a reduction of the number of German soldiers in France to 50,000. The Assembly declared "urgency" for the bill.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Empress Eugenie in Portugal—Loss of an American Vessel.

LISBON, Sept. 14.—The Empress EUGENIE arrived here today from London. She was visited by the King and Queen of Portugal, and soon afterward left by rail for Madrid.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—It is stated that an American brig foundered yesterday off the Lands End, and that all on board perished. The name of the vessel is unknown.

Opening of the Provincial Diets of Austria—The Emperor Conciliating the Bohemians.

VIENNA, Sept. 14.—The Provincial Diets of the Empire have opened their sessions. The Constitutional Deputies of Upper Austria, Moravia and Carniola, absented themselves from their respective Diets. In the Bohemian Diet, an Imperial rescript was read, which was received with enthusiastic cheering. In it the Emperor expresses his desire for the settlement of the status of Bohemia, and declares his willingness to recognize her rights by public coronation and taking the oath at Prague, and by consenting to new electoral and national bills.

MEXICO.

Opening of the Mexican Congress—The Majority of the Delegates in Favor of Juarez—Threats of a Revolution.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 2, via INDIANOLA, Texas, Sept. 14.—The preliminary meeting of Congress took place yesterday. The number of members present was 147. The whole number in Congress is 227. The meeting resulted favorably for JUAREZ. The President of the temporary organization, and the Committee on Credentials are Juarists, and were chosen by a vote of 91 to 66. Becoming alarmed at this vote, the opposition abandoned the hall, depriving the meeting of a quorum until the evening. This is strongly indicative of the success of JUAREZ, though the arrival of other members may make a change. It is stated that DIAZ is for peace, and will personally move against any revolutionary attempt.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 6, via INDIANOLA, Texas, Sept. 14.—The Juarists are sure of the entire organization of Congress, including the Committee on Credentials. Strong revolutionary threats have been made. The permanent Junta will be installed Sept. 16. Pronunciamientos have been issued in Zacatecas, and a forced loan has been levied in the smaller towns of the State.

THE INDIANS.

Encroachments on the Indian Reservations in Minnesota—Action of the Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Chippewa Indians, upon the Mille Lac Reservation, in Minnesota, having sent to the Indian Bureau and the Secretary of the Interior repeated complaints of the occupation of their reserved lands by squatters, the United States Attorney for Minnesota has been instructed to commence proceedings to compel these squatters to vacate the lands they have thus taken from the Indians, in violation of the treaty and stipulations of the Government.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—1 A. M.—The high barometer, which was, Wednesday night, over Wisconsin and Lake Ontario, has extended eastward, and now covers New-England and northern New-York. The low barometer has extended into the Ohio Valley, and the pressure has fallen very generally from Virginia to Lake Superior, and south-westward to Missouri. Increasing north-easterly winds are reported from Lakes Michigan, Huron and Erie, and rain from Virginia to New-Jersey, and thence to Lake Huron and Wisconsin. Clear weather continues in New-England, and partially cloudy weather from Texas eastward to the Atlantic. The temperature has fallen decidedly in the Middle and Eastern States, and on the Lakes, and has risen in the Southern States, with light south-easterly winds.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of rain will probably extend over New-England on Friday, with strong north-east winds on the coast and lower Lakes; clearing and cloudy weather from Wisconsin to Ohio and southward; stationary barometer and pleasant weather for the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts; clouds and rain from North Carolina to Lake Erie and eastward. Dangerous winds are not anticipated south of Maryland nor north-west of Michigan.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BALAUSTION'S ADVENTURE: Including a Transcript from Euripides. By ROBERT BROWNING. 16mo, pp. 182. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co.

BROWNING, one of the foremost poets of our race and language, and one whose eminence has received critical recognition for at least twenty years, has not yet attained popularity. And he probably never will receive that much-longed-for recompense of the poet's labor. This deprivation he shares with some of the greatest members of his craft. Popularity, unfortunately, is not a token of merit. It tells nothing either for or against the intrinsic value of any work of literature or of the arts of design. It is attained almost equally by the best and by the worst. BURNS was and is popular; but so is TUPPER, whose drivel has been sold by the hundred thousand copies. The greatest writer of fiction whom this country has produced, the most original, the most imaginative, the most deeply interesting, and the most finished in style—we need hardly mention the name of HAWTHORNE—cannot be called popular; and some of the most splendid productions even of SHAKESPEARE's genius are hardly known by name to seven in ten of the reading public. SPENSER, one of the few immortals, has been called "the poet's poet," and to some such niche of fame BROWNING must be content to see himself elevated. Not that there is any likeness between the two; indeed between two writers of verse there could hardly be a wider difference. For SPENSER is the most undramatic of all the great poets of our tongue; BROWNING, excepting one, the most dramatic. Since SHAKESPEARE wrote there has been no man who has so exhibited the marvelous power of losing his own identity in that of his own creations. BROWNING never speaks for himself, nor does he make others speak for him; his people speak only for themselves, and in giving to one of his collections of poems the title "Dramatis Personæ," (which contained some of his most impressive and finished work,) he showed a just consciousness of the character of his genius.

His latest work, now before us in the elegant form to which its publishers have accustomed us, will be read with delight by all his admirers, and will probably increase their number, although it will not enhance his reputation. It manifests no new power and does not exhibit his genius in its highest and most characteristic working. Balaustion's adventure is of little interest, and the value of the poem is in the transcript from EURIPIDES, the gist of whose beautiful satiric drama, "Alkestis," BROWNING has embodied in this poem. The story, if we must call it a story, is this: At a time when Athens and Sicily were at enmity, an Athenian merchant-ship was driven by pirates into the port of Syracuse. But notwithstanding its civil character and its peril, it was ordered out to sea again. A girl named Balaustion—the Greek for wild pomegranate—to animate the flagging rowers in the flight, sang ÆSCHYLUS' song that was sung at the battle of Salamis. This the Sicilian sailors (who were Corinthian Greeks) had heard, and just as they are about driving the ship back into the jaws of the pirates, they ask if the singer can tell them anything about the new poet, EURIPIDES. Indeed she can: she has heard his new drama, has acted in it, and can recite

"The main of the whole play from first to last,
That strangest, saddest, sweetest song of his,
Alkestis."

She tells them of the honor that is done in it to their patron demi-god Herakles, to whom she comes a suppliant, and promises them that if they will put her on the steps of his temple she will tell them the story of the play and recite the most of it, and that they will see that the god bids them set her and her companions free.

"Then, because Greeks are Greeks, and hearts are hearts,
And poetry is power, they all outbroke
In a great joyous laughter with much love;
'Thank Herakles for the good holiday!
Make for the harbor! Row, and let the voice ring,
In we row, bringing more Euripides!'"

They take her into the city, which pours out all its people; and standing on the topmost step of the temple, she tells them of the play and what she remembers of the action. She finds a lover in Syracuse, who gets her for the asking, and that is the whole of Balaustion's adventure.

But the story of "Alkestis," that saddest, sweetest tale of all antiquity, that one which shows woman at the grand height of love's self-sacrifice!—our readers must remember it. It has been lately told by MORRIS in a way to touch all hearts not made of stone. Yet, after all, small thanks to the teller; for the more simple facts of the tale, impossible, yet full of human possibility, are enough to make man sink his brimming eyes before this sweet ideal of the highest womanhood. Men will live for women, suffer for them, die in their defense. They do it daily and think little of the sacrifice. But how many men will calmly resolve to give up life and love, that the woman to whom they give that love may herself live happy without them? Indeed, how few women do the like! Only the greatest and most womanly. For this is the height of all self-sacrifice; yet a sacrifice that often may be made by living—in the flesh.

This grand story BROWNING tells with simple grandeur. Balaustion acts as a supplemental chorus, and comments on the dramatic action as it advances. Thus the classic simplicity is preserved, although, by this device its severity is tempered, humanized, almost modernized; and we get together a classic drama and a romantic story.

The characters of the three principal personages of the drama, Alkestis, Admetus and Herakles, are wrought out with a rare combination of power and subtlety. The cowardice and selfishness of the husband are shown even in his grief and his lamentations, so that finally through all her love Alkestis, as she is near her end, sees the moral taint in the man for whom she sacrificed herself. As Balaustion, commenting, says:

"For certainly with eyes unbandaged now
Alkestis looked upon the action here,
Self-immolation for Admetus' sake;
Saw with a new sense all her death would do,
And which of her survivors had the right,
And which the less right to survive thereby.
For, you shall note, she uttered no one word
Of love more to her husband, though he wept
Plenteously, waxed importunate in prayer—
Folly's old fashion when its seed bears fruit."

The kind of man he was is again shown in these few touches:

"So he stood sobbing: nowise insincere,
But somehow childlike, like his children, like
Childishness the world over.
* * * * *
The man was like some merchant who, in storm,
Throws the freight over to redeem the ship;
No question saving both were better still.
As it was,—why, he sorrowed, which sufficed."

And yet this very man will not turn his friend and benefactor Herakles from his door in his affliction; which is profound and genuine. For as Balaustion says,

"He only now began to taste the truth."

Yet he will neither suffer Herakles to turn away, when he sees there is sorrow in the household, nor tell him the greatness of his calamity. Whereupon Herakles, like a demi-god, takes what is offered to him frankly, goes into the guest-chambers, has the doors shut upon him, and there gives himself up to rest and recreation. In judging of which conduct on the part of both host and guest, the claims of hospitality at that remote period and in the East must be considered, and also the fact that Herakles is on his way from one of his great labors to another. One of the finest elements of the poem is this yet mortal, although god-begotten friend of the Thessalian King, the *deus ex machinâ* of the action. He is not the Hercules of the Latin poets and the Farnese palace, that no-brained hulk of bones and brawn, but the old Greek hero, the embodiment of self-devotion, and cheerful patience, and resistless but well-restrained and well-directed strength—Herakles the Helper, the ideal of the most lovable, if not the highest, type of manhood. The cheer of his presence, the sound of his voice, and his strong, whole-hearted laugh, light up even the gloom in Admetus' palace. Balaustion says of him:

"The irresistible, sound, wholesome heart
Of the hero,—more than all the mightiness
At labor in the limbs that, for men's sake,
Labored and meant to labor their life long
This drove back, dried up sorrow at its source.

I think that Herakles, who held his life
Out on his hand, for any man to take—
I think his laugh had marred their threnody.

So long as men were merely weak, not bad,
He loved men."

But when the funeral has left the house, Herakles being shut up in his apartments, eating and drinking, a crusty old servant, who is left to minister to him, and who is ignorant of the quality of the guest, is disgusted with a fellow who takes things so easily, and falls into a soliloquy of detestation:

"So he stood, petting up his puny hate,
Parent-wise, proud of the ill-favored babe.
Not long! A great hand, careful lest it crush,
Startled him on the shoulder; up he stared;
And over him who stood but Herakles!
There smiled the mighty presence, all one smile,
And no touch more of the world-weary god
Through the brief respite!"

The hero asks the servant to drink with him. But the surly fellow is not to be diverted, and "takes it out of him," by revealing the whole sad story:

"——and therewith dismissed himself
Inside to his lamenting; somewhat soothed
However, that he had adroitly dashed
The mirth of the great creature."

Herakles goes straightway forth to the now lonely tomb, there encounters and conquers Death, and brings back Alkestis living, her face and body vailed, and nestling under his huge arm. He does not reveal her to her husband at once; but passing her off as a woman whom he has won at a prize, asks Admetus to receive her and keep her for him until his return; and if he does not return, why, then take her for his own. But his affliction has revealed Admetus to himself as well as to Alkestis, and has purged him of his taint of cowardice and selfishness. He now sees, and rightly values, what he has lost; and in that stage of his grief he loathes the thought of other women. All which Herakles brings out in remonstrance with Admetus, who refuses at first point-blank to allow the woman to remain, and finally yields only to the urging of his hero-friend. Then the Helper says:

"'Look at her! See if she, in any way,
Present thee with resemblance of thy wife!'
Ah, but the tears come; find the words at fault!
There is no telling how the hero twitched
The vail off: and there stood with such fixed eyes
And such slow smile, Alkestis' silent self!
It was the crowning grace of that great heart
To keep back joy; procrastinate the truth,
Until the wife, who had made proof and found
The husband wanting, might essay once more,
Hear, see, and feel him renovated now—
Able to do now all herself had done,
Risen to the height of her: so hand in hand
The two might go together, live and die."

There are passages after this one of great beauty; but here the dramatic interest of the poem culminates. It is not a manifestation of new power in the poet, but it shows all his characteristic traits, notably his dramatic intuition, and that certain strange union of subtlety and directness by which at times unexpectedly—so unexpectedly that it is startling—he strikes straight down to feelings, and motives, and purposes that seem to have been hidden to all other eyes, even to those that flinch with consciousness, until he holds them up pierced through and through with pitying satire. In execution the poem shows BROWNING's disregard of rhythm, and his parenthetical way of thinking, tempered, however, by the influence of a classical simplicity due to the influence of his theme. His work is like neither that of MORRIS nor of SWINBURNE, but it will provoke and repay comparison with the former's "Love of Alcestis," and the latter's "Atalanta."

Books Received.

—*The Heart of the West*: An American Story. By an Illinoian. Chicago: HAND & HART. This is a story with a political purpose. The author believes that the specific remedy for our political difficulties "lies in a national constitutional convention; a grand refreshing of the principles upon which the Government was founded, and a practical application of them to our present requirements." The story is written to propagate and support that idea.

—*The History of Romanism, from the Earliest Corruptions of Christianity; with Chronological Table, Indexes, Glossary, &c.* By JOHN DOWLING, D. D. New-York: EDWARD WALKER. This new edition of Dr. DOWLING's *History of Romanism* has a supplement bringing the record down to the present time, and is in all respects a valuable and timely contribution to religious history.

—*Jewish Cookery Book, on Principles of Economy. Adapted for Jewish Housekeepers.* By Mrs. ESTHER LEVY. Philadelphia: W. S. TURNER. Although specially prepared for families of the Jewish persuasion, this manual will be found to contain much information and many suggestions which will be of use to all housekeepers.

—D. APPLETON & Co.'s "Handy Volume" edition of DICKENS' works is coming out rapidly. The last volume thus far received is *Dombey and Son*, which has the same neat and attractive appearance which characterized its predecessors. The entire works of the great novelist are to be presented in fourteen handsome volumes at seventy-five cents each.

—*New-England Legends.* By HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. This is a thin volume containing six sketches which have been hitherto published in periodicals. They are severally entitled "The True Account of Capt. Kidd," "Charlestown," "Salem," "Newburyport," "Dover" and "Portsmouth."

The Modes of Origin of Lowest Organisms; including a Discussion of the Experiments of M. PASTEUR, and a Reply to Some Statements by Profs. HUXLEY and TYNDALL. By H. CHARLTON BASTIAN, M. A., M. D., F. R. S., &c., &c. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. A valuable scientific discussion by one of the most competent of English scholars.

—*American Wonderland.* By RICHARD MEADE BACHE. Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER. A collection of stories and fables, founded on the life and surroundings of the American Indians, such as they may be supposed to have had if they had possessed any literature.

—*Gamosagammon; or Hints on Hymen. For the Use of Parties About to Connubialize.* By Hon. HUGH ROWLEY. Toronto: The Canadian News and Publishing Company. This is an effort to be funny on the subject of marriage, extended through 200 pages, with indifferent success.

—*Cesarine Dietrich.* By GEORGE SAND. Translated by EDWARD STANWOOD. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. A new novel in English dress from the pen of Mad. DUDEVANT, will find many eager readers. This one is in no respect inferior to those heretofore translated.

—*Gazzam's Treatise on Bankrupt Law.* By AUDLEY W. GAZZAM. New-York: GEORGE T. DELLER. This is a new edition of a treatise whose value has been amply recognized and contains all the latest changes in the law and the newest decisions of the Courts.

—*Bugle Notes for the Temperance Army.* A collection of songs, quartets and glees. Adapted to the use of temperance gatherings, &c. Edited by W. F. SHERWIN and J. N. STEARNS. New-York: National Temperance Society and Publication House.

—*The Day Star; or, The Gospel Story for the Little Ones.* By AGNES GIBERNE. New-York: POTT & AMERY. This volume contains the story of the life of Christ, drawn from the Gospels and told in the simplest style for the reading of children.

—*The Sword and Garment.* By Rev. L. T. TOWNSEND, Professor in Boston Theological Seminary. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. This is a series of discourses or essays intended for the benefit of those who are studying for the ministry.

—*Bookstone.* By KATHERINE S. MACQUOID, author of *Forgotten by the World*, *Hester Kirton*, &c. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. A story of English domestic life, which will be of interest to novel-readers.

—*The King's Godchild, and Other Tales.* Translated from the German. By M. A. T. Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER. A collection of very interesting German stories for children, well translated.

—*Little Gems for Little People.* Compiled by S. H. PEIRCE. Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER. A collection of poetry and verses for children, containing many very pretty songs and rhymes.

—JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. also send us another volume of their new standard edition of HAWTHORNE's works. This is *The House of Seven Gables*, and is uniform with those which have preceded it.

—*The Introit-Psalms for Sundays and Holidays, as prescribed by the first Prayer-book of Edward VI.* Set to original chants for congregational use. By J. H. CORNELL. New-York: POTT & AMERY.

—*Progressive Exercises in English Composition.* By R. G. PARKER, A. M. Revised and enlarged by JAS. H. HAMILTON, M. D. Boston: ROBERT S. DAVIS & Co.

France and Hereditary Monarchy. By JOHN BIGELOW. London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & MARSTON. New-York: CHAS. SCRIBNER & Co.

ST. THOMAS.

The Tremendous Hurricane—Terrible Destruction and Great Loss of Life.

From the St. Thomas Tidende, Aug. 23.

On Saturday evening there was an oppressive stillness in the atmosphere, and the heat was distressing. On Sunday morning there was a change. At 10½ the barometer stood at 30.15. The wind was blowing in gusts from north-north-east to east-north-east. The barometer continued to fall slowly. At 8 o'clock in the evening it marked 30.10. During the night the wind continued to blow in gusts and to increase in violence. The barometer continued to fall all night. At 4 o'clock on Monday morning, 21st inst., it stood at 30.00, and remained so until 8 o'clock. The wind continued to blow in gusts and rain-squalls at points, varying from east to north-east, raising the foam from the whitened surface of the sea and whirling it off in clouds of spray. At 12½ o'clock the barometer was at 29.70, and was still falling gradually. The wind was blowing in fearful gusts, and veering round more northerly. At 3½ o'clock the barometer was at 29.50, the wind veering round to north-west and still blowing with great violence. The heaviest gusts were between 4½ and 5, when they came with terrific violence from the north-west. Then it was that the great work of destruction was completed. The fierce roaring of those fearful gusts, the noise of zinc sheets and tin sheets hurling through the air and along the streets, and the crash of falling houses in that gloomy half hour were awful.

A CALM.

At 5 o'clock there was a sudden calm. The centre of the cyclone was passing over St. Thomas. We seemed to be shut in all round with a heavy pall of ominous darkness. The heavens appeared to have contracted. The air was unnaturally still, as if, after the violent effort, nature was catching its breath for another fierce onslaught. During this calm the barometer reached its lowest point. Different barometers seem, however, to have given different results. One in the harbor showed 28.40; another 28.62, while one in town showed 28.50, another 28.64, and another 28.66.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK.

The calm lasted for about half an hour, and then it began to blow again in heavy squalls from south-west to south. The barometer began to rise rapidly. At 7 o'clock it was as high as 29.50, and the violence of the wind had ceased. At midnight the barometer stood at 29.70. At 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning it stood at 29.90. At 8 o'clock it stood at 30.20, and the wind from the south-east with rain-squalls continued all day Tuesday. Monday night was intensely dark and gloomy. There were no lights in the streets. The street lamps were all smashed. Many of the lamp-posts were thrown down. There was no gas. The streets were encumbered with lumber, tiles, zinc-sheets, tin-sheets, branches of trees, and rubbish of every kind. In some places whole trees were torn up by the roots, while those that stood were entirely stripped of their leaves and had lost many branches.

THE WORK OF DESTRUCTION.

Tuesday morning revealed the full extent of the fearful havoc caused by the violence of the wind. The greatest amount of destruction has been committed in the valley between the first hill to the east, known as Luchetti's Hill, and the second, known as Government Hill, especially in a line from the military hospital up to Polly Berg. Of some houses there is scarcely a vestige left. Others are but a heap of smashed lumber. Some have been moved from one place to another. Others have been turned up-side down. One, which seemed to be otherwise uninjured, still contained its furniture, and rests on one side of the roof, which now serves as the floor, while the floor proper now forms the roof, and the inmates seem to have accommodated themselves to the new order of things. Some houses were entirely gutted of their contents; others had a wing carried away, others the roof, while such loose objects as windows and doors were nowhere to be found, except scattered abroad in fragments. One house, a new brick building of three stories, had the upper story shaved off. Another house, a wooden building, also of three stories, had the middle story blown away, leaving the third story dropped down on the first. These are but some of the freaks of the hurricane. Stone walls and brick walls were blown down. Solid masonry was blown away. Iron work was twisted, bent, broken.

MARINE DISASTERS.

There was not much shipping in the harbor, and what there was, having thus more room in which to swing, was not much injured. The American steamer *Florida* had to cut away her masts. The C. G. T. steamer *Sonora* parted from her moorings and was run ashore. The Royal Mail steamers *Mersey* and the *Tyne*, as well as the C. G. T. steamer *St. Nazaire*, have suffered little or no injury. The steam-tug *Governor Berg* has been run ashore near the Haul-over. The schooners *Dos Amigos*, *Grasmere*, and *Lizzie* are injured; but the most serious marine casualty is the total loss of the British bark *Duke of Wellington* and cargo of 670 hogsheads sugar. The vessel arrived here on the morning of the 21st from St. Vincent, in distress in a leaky condition, and had just been surveyed when the hurricane commenced. She was lying at the mouth of the harbor, and during the heavy gusts from the eastward she parted both her cables and drifted ashore on Water Island, where the rudder got unshipped, and, as she was filling with water, the crew landed there to save their lives. When the wind shifted she washed off and foundered. Capt. WELCH and crew will be forwarded by the British Consul in the *Nile* to Plymouth.

LOSS OF LIFE.

But the saddest part is yet to be told. A number of lives have been lost and many persons have been wounded. One house was blown into the torrent running in the gut known as "Major's Gut," in King's Quarter, and five persons who were in it were killed. The dead and dying were extricated from beneath many of the ruins, and others were picked up in the streets where they had been struck down by flying missiles. One was found with her skull carried away. An infant was found at Polly Berg. It died today. The dead have been buried and the wounded have received all the attention that could be given to them. The Chairman of the Colonial Council called a meeting of the Council at noon on Tuesday, and it was resolved to place $1,500 in the hands of the Police Master to relieve the immediate wants of the sufferers. A further sum of $3,000 has been granted to a committee of eleven gentlemen, appointed by the Council, who are to concert measures for its application toward further relief. Two gentlemen have with thoughtful generosity opened vacant stores to give shelter to the houseless poor. Business was suspended from noon on Monday until this morning. Yesterday it rained so much, so many of the houses that remained were leaking, so many people were dead and wounded, that there was great discomfort, distress and agony in this stormy city.

STRAY NOTES.

This morning the sun shines brightly. Business has been resumed, and the work of repairing our disasters has been commenced, but we fear that not a few ruins will remain for many a day as sad mementoes of the terrible hurricane of 21st of August, 1871. Not only "Up Street," but also in "Back-of-all" many houses have been destroyed. We have not heard any reports from the neighboring islands. We understand that telegraphic communication has been interrupted. From St. Croix, however, we learned this morning that that island has escaped. We fear that St. John and Tortola have been devastated. Writing and printing, as we do, under difficulties, our narrative is necessarily rather incoherent. We are indebted to Capt. SHAW, of Royal Mail steamer *Delta*, and the Commanders of the American steamer *Florida* for much information. We also publish reports from the commander of the Royal Mail steamers *Tyne* and *Mersey*, and from a country correspondent, also a table of observations from Mr. IAHNCKE, all of whom have our best thanks.

EXTENT OF THE CYCLONE.

This cyclone seems to have been more extensive, covering a greater area than that of 1867. The central calm occupied a longer time in passing over this island than did that of the other. It has caused more destruction in the town, and we may therefore say that it was more severe. That it caused less in the harbor is due to there being less to destroy. The most severe part of that of 1867 was while it blew from the eastward. The most severe part of this was while it blew from the westward, but this one is rendered doubly severe from its coming so shortly after that and the earthquake of 1867, and before we had entirely recovered from that first blow. We can only pray that it will not, like that of '67, be followed by such another earthquake as followed that.

HARBOR OBSERVATIONS.

Account of the hurricane by Capt. STEPHENS DIX, on board the R. M. S. *Mersey*, Aug. 23, 1871: "Sunday evening, Aug. 20.—The wind was puffy, but the weather fine; wind from north north-east to north-east; barometer 30.03. On Monday morning, at 8 A. M., the barometer had fallen to 29.90; weather rather squally. From this time the barometer remained stationary at 29.90 until 9½ A. M., when it began gradually to go down, and the squalls became more severe; 10 A. M., barometer 29.88; noon, barometer, 29.83; 1 P. M., barometer, 29.78. The squalls were now getting very heavy; in fact, the hurricane was just commencing, wind north north-east; 2 P. M. barometer 29.50; wind north north-east; terrific squalls of wind; 3½ P. M. barometer 29.38; at this time the wind veered to the north and the heavy gusts came down from the high land in regular whirlwinds, sometimes from north north-west—the direction of the wind being influenced by the high land of St. Thomas. About this time the hurricane, which had been traveling in a west north-west direction, appeared to change its course to about west. From 3½ P. M. to 5 P. M. was the worst part of the hurricane. The barometer fell rapidly, being, at 5 P. M., 28.74. At 5 P. M. the first part of the hurricane was over, and the calm centre, which lasted 35 minutes, began to pass over the harbor. At 5:25 P. M. the barometer reached its lowest point 28.62, and remained stationary till the first puff of the southerly gale came at 5:35 P. M., when the barometer began to rise fast, being at 5:40 P. M. 28.71, at 6 P. M. 28.98, at 7 P. M. 29.60, and from that time continued to rise rapidly as the hurricane passed away to the westward. The southerly gale, which commenced at 5:35 P. M. and lasted till 7½ P. M., when the wind began to moderate, was very severe; but the wind, was quite steady from south to south by west, and there were none of those heavy gusts and whirlwinds, which were caused during the northern gale by the wind rushing down the sides of the hills. The weather was equally all Monday night and yesterday, and yesterday afternoon there was very heavy rain and thunder and lightning."

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The Erie (Penn.) *Dispatch* has been enlarged, and gives other evidences of prosperity.

Secretary BOUTWELL is to speak in Cincinnati on Thursday, 28th inst.

The Columbus *State Journal* speaks encouragingly of the prospects for Republican success in Ohio.

Delaware has this season shipped 78,904,-800 pounds of peaches. The number of baskets is 2,649,173.

Mr. W. W. CORCORAN has been compelled by the state of his health to decline the dinner tendered him by leading citizens of Washington.

The Albany *Evening Times* completed on Tuesday its first year under its new proprietorship. It has been to it decidedly a year of progress and, apparently, of prosperity.

Mr. JOHN H. GILMAN voted in Maine for the fiftieth time on Monday, and says he has never scratched a ticket in the whole half century.

Capt. W. C. BARTLETT, of Company E, Third United States Artillery, was thrown from his horse in Charleston, S. C., on Sunday last, and seriously injured.

A Democratic paper in this State says its party this Fall must be offensive not defensive. As if Tammany had not made it offensive enough already!

Mrs. H. B. WASHBURN, widow of Judge REUBEN WASHBURN, and mother of the late Gov. WASHBURN, of Vermont, died in Ludlow on the 4th inst. at the age of seventy-six years.

Four nights in succession last week some idiot played ghost on the Great Western Railway, a short distance from Windsor, by enveloping himself in a sheet and standing on the track until the train came too near for his safety.

S. PULVER HEATH, of Montgomery County, the first delegate elected to the Republican Fourth Judicial District Convention, favors the nomination of Judge POTTER, of Whitehall, for Supreme Court Judge.

The residence of Gov. JOHN C. BROWN, of Tennessee, in Pulaski, was burned to the ground on Sunday afternoon. Mrs. BROWN was asleep when the fire broke out, and had some difficulty in escaping.

Of the delegates to the Massachusetts Republican State Convention thus far chosen Gen. BUTLER has 42; RICE, 7; LORING, 17; JEWELL, 1; WASHBURN, 20, and 8 are uncommitted, but Anti-BUTLER. The towns understood to be most strongly for Gen. BUTLER have already chosen delegates, and they are included in the 42.

The Trenton *Gazette* does not deny that the Democrats of New-Jersey have made a good nomination for Governor, and it says that now all thought of the characters and attainments of the opposing candidates may be set aside, and the battle fought on the broad and comprehensive ground of principle alone.

HENRY GREEN, a young man, arose in his sleep in Buffalo, a few nights ago, while dreaming that he was swimming, and leaped out of the window of his chamber. His fall broke both of his wrists and awoke him very thoroughly. Getting upon his feet, he went to the front door of the house, and finally contrived to ring the bell with his elbow.

Out of a total enumeration of 10,447 children in New-Haven, all but 3,969 are in the public schools, and of this latter number, 994, or nearly one-fourth, are only four years old—too young to be admitted, and 1,161 are over thirteen. Many of these are in private schools. The city has twenty-two public school buildings, and employs 162 teachers.

Political matters in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, are very much mixed. The regular Republican nominations are unsatisfactory to some members of the party, and an independent organization has been made. Then there is an organization in opposition to the repeal of the Sunday laws, and some other "independents," (whoever they are in this connection,) and the Democrats have coalesced.

The Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, always prompt in such things, has published an address congratulating the party on the recent emphatic victories in Maine and California, and asking that a greater triumph be effected in their own State in October. They say that their intelligence from all parts of the State is cheering and encouraging, and that all that is wanted now is a little close attention to the details of local organization.

Among the despicable tricks attempted by the unscrupulous Democrats of San Francisco, at the election, was erasing names on the Republican and tax-payers' ticket with a solution of nitrate of silver, and writing in the names of their own candidates with the same. The tickets were kept from the light, and when they were peddled out to the voters no writing could be seen, as the solution is colorless and only turns black when exposed to the light.

DAVID BARKER, of Maine, has been elected to the Legislature from the town of Exeter, and thus characteristically writes to the Bangor *Whig & Courier*:

As a candidate for representative the Democrats fought me desperately, but like men; yet I licked them by 86 majority in the district, and made the following verse of rhyme amid the storm of battle:

With bleaching locks and fading sight,
This sage advice I give to you;
Use brains enough to shun a fight,
Or pluck enough to fight it through.

Yours, DAVID BARKER.

The radical temperance men in New-Hampshire have decided to hold a State Convention on the 6th of December, to nominate candidates for Governor and Railroad Commissioner, and they have announced that they cannot hereafter trust or act with the Republican or Democratic Parties with any hope of aiding temperance or prohibiting the rum traffic in the State.

After inquiring of a neighbor whether it would be allowed, a worthy German lady in Sacramento accompanied her son to the polls on election day, he having just arrived at manhood, and she fearing that he might be influenced to vote the Democratic ticket. She grasped him with one hand and holding the ticket for BOOTH aloft in the other, proceeded to the inspector, who blandly informed her that women were not allowed the right of suffrage yet, he was sorry, &c. She hastened to say that the ballot was her son's, and his name being found on the poll-list, the vote was passed into the box.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Forethought of the Ring.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When persons expecting public office have all the statutes repealed under which they might be removed for official misconduct, it is a very suspicious circumstance. And if those persons, after being installed in office, commit every species of fraud punishable under the old law, it is positive proof that they conspired to effect the repeal in order to escape the penalty. In ancient Rome such malefactors would be thrown headlong from the Tarpeian Rock as public enemies.

The Legislature of this State, at various times, passed a series of stringent laws to punish public officers guilty of crime. It also invested the Governor with summary power to remove officials that violated their public duties. These laws may be found in the first volume of the Revised Statutes, marginal page 122, and in the Sessions' laws of 1866, page 1,253.

Under the Revised Statutes any public officer could be indicted for any offense violating his official oath, and, if convicted, it was the duty of the Court to notify the Governor at once of the fact, that he might declare the office vacant. By the act of 1866, the Governor could order any public officer charged with misconduct to appear before him, or before any Commissioner he might appoint to answer the charges. The Commissioner had power to examine witnesses and compel their attendance. If the evidence sustained the charges the Governor could at once remove the accused from public office. There is a note in a case in the 19 Abbott's Reports, page 276, which shows the Governor had summary power to remove the Mayor, Controller and other City officials for misconduct.

These salutary provisions were absolutely necessary for public protection, and never should have been repealed. They interfered, however, with the plans of HALL, TWEED, CONNOLLY and SWEENY, and might keep them in wholesome dread if suffered to remain on the statute-book. Accordingly, the Winter before last a clause was introduced in the new City Charter, declaring that "any provision giving power to the Governor to remove any officer of the City Government referred to in this act, is hereby repealed." This charter was drafted by PETER B. SWEENY and corrected by A. OAKEY HALL. This brief sentence, it was supposed, broke down every barrier which the Governor could raise against official corruption, and TWEED had it passed through the Legislature by a lavish expenditure of money. From that moment a door was opened to the City Treasury for TWEED and his associates to enter. If this is Tammany Democracy, the sooner it is wiped out the better. In the annals of official peculation, from the time of VARRES to WARREN HASTINGS, such sums, in so short a time, were never realized before.

Mr. SWEENY may say he could have no sinister object in drafting this repealing clause, as Gov. HOFFMAN was his friend and a member of Tammany, and would not avail himself of this power against a member of the Ring; and that power was given by the charter to the Mayor to impeach any officer of the City Government guilty of official misconduct, before the Court of Common Pleas. In other words, they only take all power to do them harm out of the hands of HOFFMAN, whose friendship is, at best, of a very negative quality, to intrust it to HALL, whose friendly feelings were of the most positive description. This is the only argument they can possibly advance. It was not their fear of HOFFMAN so much as the fear of his successor that caused them to remove this power from the Governor to the Mayor.

Messrs. SWEENY, TWEED, CONNOLLY & Co. are appointed under the charter by the Mayor for four years, and the Governor holds office for but two years. Before their term would expire another Governor might be elected, who might compel them to give an account of themselves before some unfriendly Commissioner. Besides, the old law could be exercised in a summary way, whereas trial by impeachment is slow, and has hardly ever been known to result in a conviction. The impeachment of HASTINGS lasted seven years. The impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON was very tedious also.

The Mayor was a deserter from the Republican party, and had been taken for charity into Tammany Hall. He had no friends outside the "Ring," and in the "Ring," after his desertion, all his hopes terminated. It was not to be expected, from his antecedents, he would be guilty of such madness as to push away the plank on which he floated. These expectations have been justified by the result. Millions have been paid out of the Treasury on TWEED's fraudulent vouchers. The Controller has certified, as he is compelled to do, by section 39 of the charter, that he has examined and allowed these vouchers, and by section 35, report to the Mayor once in thirty days the person in whose favor these vouchers were allowed; and the Chamberlain, by section 38, is to keep books showing the amounts paid on account of the several appropriations.

It is impossible, unless there is conspiracy or gross negligence on the part of TWEED, HALL and CONNOLLY, that millions of dollars should be paid on fictitious claims until the credit of the City was ruined. If the public call on the Governor for their removal, it is answered they have had a law passed which deprives him of all power, and that no one can have them removed but A. OAKEY HALL. Public opinion may compel HALL to take some measures to remove the odium from himself and SWEENY, but it will be like one conspirator maligning the other to sustain his own character. In the meantime the treasury has been robbed, public credit ruined, public confidence shaken, and those that have done these things have had all laws repealed from which they could apprehend immediate danger.

Gov. HOFFMAN is not altogether blameless in the matter. He was known to be in constant intercourse with TWEED and SWEENY, and could have objected to this abominable provision in the City Charter, which destroyed any prerogative he might have over official misconduct in the City of New-York. Had he insisted, they would have never inserted it.

Although the Governor has now no power directly to remove any officer under the City Charter, he has power to see that all criminals are properly prosecuted. He is the Executive—the person to whom is confided the execution of the laws. For this reason he has power to remove the District-Attorney, who is a County, not a City officer, unless he does his duty. He can direct the District-Attorney to collect all facts and produce witnesses before the Grand Jury; he can employ special counsel to assist in the investigation. Let him secure the highest talent in the land. It may be an up-hill fight for a time, as all the machinery of the law is in the hands of the Ring. The Grand Jury is selected by an official that owes his office to Tammany. Money, political influence and intimidation will be used to prevent an indictment, and may succeed, but to fail in such an attempt would be glorious. It would teach the Ring a long-needed lesson, that the people have some rights—that the Ring have not a vested authority to plunder the body politic *ad libitum*, to enrich demagogues and common thieves for party purposes. If Gov. HOFFMAN would teach them this, he would make himself a Cato.

A Mass-Meeting of Laboring Men Proposed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an old retired merchant of New-York, allow me to suggest that the present is a favorable time, when so many laboring men are thrown out of employment and unable to get the pay already due them, to call a meeting of the laboring classes to be held in the Central or City Hall Park, with eminent speakers to address them, and explain to them that the difficulties under which they are now suffering are the direct, natural, and unavoidable consequence of their voting hitherto at the dictation of the Tammany Ring, some even voting fraudulently, and thus placing the City Government in the hands of corrupt and wicked men, who have stolen the money belonging to the City and County Treasury, and used it to buy or build their fine houses, the Metropolitan and other real estate, for themselves or their relatives; also in buying United States Government bonds, and other stocks, to hoard up, instead of using it, as City officials, in paying as they had contracted, and promised it to the honest and hard working men who have been doing the City's work.

I understand Controller CONNOLLY has lately formed a partnership with a prominent merchant to put his son into business with him, and to furnish a cash capital of $900,000 as an inducement for the merchant to take him! Where did "Slippery Dick" get the money? Echo answers where? if he didn't steal it from the City Treasury, where it was placed to pay the City's workmen.

The great mass of laboring men have little time to read the papers, and need to be enlightened as to what the Citizen's Executive Committee are trying to do with their corrupt rulers for the benefit of both the tax-payers and laborers. THE OWL IN THE STEEPLE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 14, 1871.

Canny "Bull Wood."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your enumeration of the Citizen Association Family, which you allege to be "complete, and comprehends, it is believed, all the members of the tribe," you have, strange to say, omitted the brains of the whole, the man who engineered the sale of the Association to Tammany, the "Artful Dodger" who, like SWEENY, plots and plans, but keeps himself in the background, Canny "BILL WOOD," who got himself made Dock Commissioner, not for the sake of the pretty little salary of $10,000, (!) but because the Dock Commission was to have been a "placer," and, but for you, Sir, and your exposures, would have furnished bigger jobs than the Court-house. ONE WHO KNOWS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 14, 1871.

CONTESTED WILLS.

The Wurts Case—Another Important Will Contest Begun—$500,000 the Prize Sought For.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, the first steps were taken in the matter of the contested will of Mrs. MARTHA P. WURTS, deceased, a case involving an estate amounting to about $500,000. The deceased, the widow of JOHN WURTS, formerly of this City, died at Nice, France, Jan. 6, 1871. By a will executed at Nice, Nov. 21, 1866, after making a number of special bequests, the remainder of the estate is devised by the testatrix to CHAS. PEMBERTON WURTS, a nephew of her deceased husband. Among the bequests referred to, the following are noticeable: The sum of $5,000 in trust to ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, of this City, for the benefit of Union soldiers wounded in the rebellion; $3,000 to the Female Bible Society, of New-York; $500 each to the American Tract, and American Home Missionary Society, and an equal sum to the "Pine Mission" of Batsto, N. J. The executors are Messrs. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR and ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, of this City; CHAS. P. WURTS, of Carbondale, Penn.; and HENRY AUSTIN, of Philadelphia. The paper was witnessed at the time of its execution, at Nice, by Dr. F. W. SARGENT, of Philadelphia; MAURICE WURTS, of the same city; I. C. RENNELLS, of New-York; and ASA OWEN ALDIS, of St. Albans, Vt., at the time United States Consul at Nice. The next of kin and heirs-at-law of the deceased are: T. Haskins Du Puy and Mary R. Du Puy, of Selma, Ala.; Horatio A. Du Puy, of Dunmore, Penn.; Clara A. Rogers and Emma L. Courtenay, of Oaklands, La.; Elizabeth H. Graham, of Philadelphia; Gertrude E. Sandford, of Brussels, Belgium; and Charles M. Du Puy, of Philadelphia, nephews and nieces of the whole blood; Thomas H. Richards, of West Philadelphia; Samuel P. Richards, Sarah E. Richards, Jesse Richards and Anna McIntosh, of Batsto, N. J., and Elizabeth H. Bicknell, of New-Albany, Ind., nephews and nieces of the half blood. Of the above-named heirs-at-law, T. HASKINS DU PUY, CLARA A. ROGERS, and EMMA L. COURTENAY unite in contesting the will, and the following are, in substance, the allegations filed in opposition to a probate:

First—That the will was made at Nice, in France, while the testatrix was an actual resident of that country. *Second*—That, as a resident of France, the will was not executed in accordance with the laws of that country. *Third*—That at the time of her death, and for a long time prior thereto, she lived in France. *Fourth*—That, for the reasons stated, the will is void as to personal property. *Fifth*—That the testatrix was not in the exercise of her free will at the time of making the will, but was influenced by CHAS. PEMBERTON WURTS, the residuary legatee. *Sixth*—That had deceased not been influenced unduly, her other relatives would have shared equally in the distribution of her estate. *Seventh*—That the paper propounded as a will is not the will of deceased. *Eighth*—That testatrix died intestate, and that her property should therefore be distributed, as to her personalty among her next of kin in accordance with the laws of France, and as to her realty according to the laws of the country where the same is situated.

The question raised yesterday was as to the actual place of residence of the deceased, who regarded the United States as her home. The point was argued by the respective counsel, in the case as to which side must prove the residence, but the Surrogate held that it rested with the contestants to show that at the time the will was executed the testatrix lived in France. The case was then adjourned for one week. The following legal counsel have been retained in the suit: For the proponents of the will, Messrs. OWEN, NASH & GRAY, and for contestants, Messrs. COUDERT BROTHERS.

The Bonard Will—A Commission to Proceed to Travel.

The decision of Surrogate HUTCHINGS in the matter of the will of LOUIS BONARD, deceased, on the question of appointing a commission to take testimony in France, was rendered yesterday.

He said: I have given the papers and arguments of the learned counsel on both sides careful consideration, and am satisfied that an opportunity should be granted to the Consul-General by his counsel and agents, and, so far as the names of the parties abroad claimed to be interested as contestants have been ascertained, to enable them to establish the facts contended for on their behalf; but there is not sufficient evidence before me of the probability of their success to warrant me in staying or delaying the trial on that account, and it must therefore proceed. This refusal of a stay is, however, without prejudice to an application by the learned counsel for the Consul-General, at any future time, for an interruption of the trial until the return of the Commission, and meanwhile the Court can hear the case fully on the other questions of contest, (testamentary capacity, undue influence, validity of the devise, &c.,) which may be tried and discussed as well before as after the return of such testimony in regard to foreign next of kin, which is a distinct issue, and need not embarrass the present progress of the case.

A TIMES reporter gathered yesterday some interesting facts relating to the late Mr. BONARD, who did not, as has been alleged, arrive in this country penniless, but brought some $10,000 with him. With that amount he traded out West, exchanging cheap jewelry for skins, furs, &c. After leading some ten years of this roving life he settled down in New-York, and with his savings bought some tenement property in East Twelfth-street. He lived very close and quietly and saved the rents, with which he purchased other houses in Walker-street. He also bought a property at No. 18 Mulberry-street, but resold it to one WALTER JONES, receiving a mortgage for $25,000 in part payment for the property. LOUIS BONARD was a man of vast knowledge of things in general, there hardly being a single topic upon which he could not converse or argue. He invented several machines, among others a brick-making machine, a Panama-hat machine, and one for casting iron. He never drank even a glass of beer, was never heard to utter a profane word, and was a kind landlord, as many of his poor tenants can testify.

Base-Ball.

The Putnams, of Troy, and Montauks, of New-York, played a muffin game yesterday on the Capitoline Grounds, with the following result:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Putnams...	6	10	4	3	1	1	3	8	3—37
Montauks...	3	3	1	1	4	3	4	0	[illegible]

Umpire—Mr. FERGUSON, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

The Union Stars and Niagaras played a game of ball yesterday on the lower Capitoline Grounds. The following is the score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Union Stars.	3	4	2	0	4	0	5	1	0—[illegible]
Niagaras....	2	1	0	0	0	2	4	3	1—[illegible]

The Race for the Queen's Cup.

The beautiful schooner-yacht *Enchantress*, of the New-York Yacht Club, owned by Mr. LORILLARD, is at the Dry Dock, foot of Pike-street, East River, having eight tons of lead inserted in her keel, and an out-rigging jib-boom rigged. This, it is supposed, will make the *Enchantress* stiffer in a gale of wind, thus greatly increasing her sailing qualities by enabling her to carry a heavier spread of canvas. The yacht *Dreadnaught*, owned by Capt. SAMUELS, has recently had the same alterations. The yachts are now all making great preparations for the great yachting event of the season, the race for the Queen's Cup. Mr. ASHBURY's yacht, the *Livonia*, is confidently expected about the 25th or the 27th of September.

Cruelty to Animals—A Car Driver and Conductor Found Guilty—Minor Cases.

Yesterday a case of overloading a street-car, came up before Judge DOWLING, at the Special Sessions. PETER MCLOUGHLIN and THOMAS BOYLE, driver and conductor of a car on the "Green" or Grand and Forty-second-street line, were arrested by HENRY BERGH, on the 24th ult., at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Union-square. The car was loaded with seventy-five passengers, and to pull this human freight were a pair of lame horses. Every few yards they would stumble, and, covered with foam and sweat, they were vainly struggling along under the lash of the whip, when the car was stopped. Mr. E. T. GERRY, the counsel of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, conducted the case. Messrs. JAMES E. RAY, THOMAS RILEY and J. S. HUNT, of No. 60 Liberty-street, were witnesses for the prosecution. Judge DOWLING found both prisoners guilty. Sentence is to be pronounced on Tuesday next.

T. HARDENDER, JACOB YOUNG, C. J. ELLIOTT and W. PADDOCK were each fined $5 by Judge DOWLING yesterday, for driving horses with sores under the harness.

THOMAS FOLEY, of Hoboken, was arrested yesterday by Officer BEECH, of the Third Precinct, for driving a horse with a very sore back under the saddle. Judge HOGAN committed FOLEY for trial.

PHILIP FITZPATRICK, of No. 314 Avenue A, was committed by Judge COX yesterday, for driving a poor old horse having eleven sores on the body.

JAMES MCDERMOTT, of No. 274 Mott-street, was arrested for driving a lame mule, having two large gunning sores on the back under the saddle. Justice COX discharged the man.

The Bull and Fowler Decision in the Court of Appeals.

A portion of the lengthy decision by the Court of Appeals in the case of N. HILL FOWLER and WM. H. BULL, contestants for the office of Civil Justice of the Eighth District of this City, has been published, but the concluding portion, as follows, has not hitherto appeared in print:

"But it does not follow from this conclusion that the relator ever acquired title to the office. If he was not duly elected to the office, he had no title to it. And he could not have been duly elected, unless it was lawful to hold an election in 1869, for choosing a person to that office. It was not lawful in that year to hold an election, if the Legislature had the power to fix the holding of such election in another year, and to repeal the law for holding it in that year, and if it has so exercised that power as to be operative. The only provisions of law which we find authorizing the holding of an election to fill that office are as follows: In the act of 1869, (section 4,) an election was provided for at the charter election in that year. At that election the defendant was lawfully chosen, and that passed by. In the fifth section of the act of 1869, it is in general terms provided that the incumbent of the office shall be subject to all the legal provisions then existing in relation to the District Courts in the City of New-York. If this general phrase, rendered the office subject to an election at the time when the offices of the other Justices were thus subject, it would not have been on the 8th day of December, 1869, when the relator claims to have been elected. For the time fixed by law for the election of the others was not on that day. (Laws of 1851, chap. —, p —, section 7.) Then comes the act of 1866, which in the second section fixes the time of the election to this office at the charter election in the year 1869, and once in every six years thereafter. As this is the later statute, if it is repugnant in this provision to anything in any former act, the former act is to that extent impliedly repealed. A statute or a part thereof may be repealed by express words or by necessary implication. The last effect takes place, whenever by later legislation it becomes apparent that the Legislature did not intend the former provision to remain in force. If a later statute be repugnant to an older one, so that upon any reasonable construction they cannot stand together, the first is repealed by implication, though there are no repealing words. It is patent, then, that the act of 1866, passed the 24th day of March of that year, having fixed the charter election of 1869 as the time for the election to this office, there could be no lawful election to it in the month of December of 1869, if the Legislature had the right to change the time for the election. The Constitution empowers the Legislature, in the clause first above quoted, to direct the times and manner of the election. This power is not exhausted by being once exercised. It is a continuing power. And the Legislature may from time to time, as it sees occasion, direct when and how the election shall take place. So, as it is not apparent that the Legislature ever directed an election to be held for this office in the year 1869, and, as if it did, it afterward and before the election of that year changed the time thereof to the year 1869, the form of voting for the relator on the part of certain of the electors in 1869 was of no avail, their votes went for naught, and the relator was not chosen to the office. (The Commonwealth vs. Baxter, 35 Town. Penn. 263.) If it be said that the Legislature would not have enacted the second section of the act of 1866 directing the time of the election in 1869, if it had not also at the same time enacted the first section, continuing and extending the term of office, with a belief that it had power so to do, this may be. We are not called upon to decide that. Though the first section is void, and is, as if it were not, yet the second section remains. It is not so dependent upon or connected with the first section, but that it is operative without it. A portion of a law may be invalid and another portion valid. An invalid portion will not affect another and distinct provision which is valid. (DIBBS vs. SMALL, 11 How. Pr. R. 200; BERK, &c. vs. DUDLEY, 7 Penn. 264.) The provision in the second section of the act of 1866 is so distinct from and independent of all others as that it may be read, and is intelligible, and may be operative alone. It was adopted in the exercise of legislative power. We are not at liberty to repeal it by decision, or to suspend its action, because found in the same statute with a provision, the validity of which is questioned, nor because if enforced alone, it may work inconvenience. The relator not having been chosen to the office, is not entitled to a judgment in his favor."

The Susquehanna Home—Examination of Mr. Van Epps—Statement by Mr. Noyes.

A committee of citizens of Binghamton appointed by the Board of Managers of the Susquehanna Valley Home to examine into its management and discipline, and into the specific case of certain punishment of the boy FREDERICK BOWMAN, who was found in the streets with a stick of wood chained to his neck, listened to the statement of VAN EPPS, the Superintendent, on Tuesday evening. The statement was not completed, and, as appears from the report in the Binghamton *Republican*, was devoted chiefly to recounting the sorry condition in which he found the Home when he took charge, and how much he has done to improve it. Examination into the discipline of the institution was postponed until the following evening. Meanwhile Mr. JOSEPH P. NOYES, (who, by the way, denies that he was ever a member of the Investigating Committee, and says that he declined an informal request to serve upon it, as he was already familiar with the institution, and thought persons who would have no possible bias should be selected,) has published a card in the *Republican*, in which he asserts that the boy BOWMAN was one of those most troublesome to the previous Matron of the Home, he being in the habit of hiding away from school, of stealing or destroying night and day the books and trinkets of the other children, and of lying atrociously. He adds: "Now these are very sad things to say of so young a child, and Mr. VAN EPPS has repeatedly urged upon the Managers to have him removed to some reformatory institution, but they have failed to act; meanwhile, he must be kept somehow. By the rules of the Board he must not be whipped; close confinement was both impracticable, and would have injured the child's health; moral suasion has proved utterly ineffective; chaining to a fixed post would have caused him much suffering; even chaining anything to any of his limbs, although less ignominious, would have caused more suffering than the method finally adopted, which was this: A smooth, round hard wood stick, weighing about twelve pounds, was chained to his neck, with a chain long enough to give him sufficient freedom of movement, and at the same time help to occupy his hands, and keep him out of mischief.

"I have myself been unable to think of any means of restraint, which would have been so effectual and at the same time cause so little suffering, as the plan adopted after long and patient trial with the boy by Mr. VAN EPPS, and I hope that those that are finding so much fault in the matter will have the goodness to suggest some better way; taking pains first to inform themselves of all the circumstances."

A Letter from President Grant.

President GRANT has written the following letter to Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY, regretting his inability to accept the invitation to be present at the unveiling of the Lincoln statue in Philadelphia:

LEBANON, Penn., Sept. 12, 1871.

COLONEL: Mr. G. D. COLEMAN, at whose house I arrived an hour ago, has just handed me your letter of yesterday, urging upon me to accept an invitation to be present at the unveiling of the monument to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in Fairmount Park, on the 22d inst. I regret that I cannot be present on so interesting an occasion. Had I known of this event before other arrangements, which cannot well be changed, had been made, I certainly would have entered into no engagement which would prevent my presence. But I am now on my way, with my family, to visit relations and friends among whom I was raised, and whom I left thirty-two years ago, and who have been advised of the time of my coming. I do not see how I can make a change now; but permit me to express, through you, the regret I feel for it.

There are no patriots, dead or alive, who will be remembered more gratefully for their loyalty and services to their country than the man whose memory will be commemorated at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, on the 22d of this September, nor none whom I more honor as a good as well as a great man.

I know the occasion will be an interesting one, and one long to be remembered by those who witness it, and by posterity through the accounts of it which will be published.

With expressions of regret that I am to be debarred the duty of being with you on the 22d inst., and of the kindest regards for the Committee who have invited me, and for yourself, I subscribe myself, with great respect, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT.

Col. J. W. FORNEY, Philadelphia, Penn.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	9 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	58	60	65	61	67	[illegible]
Stand of bar in inch.	30.27	[illegible]	30.22	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.99

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahr., [illegible].

THE INJUNCTION.

Continuation of the Argument Before Judge Barnard Yesterday.

The Address of Mr. O'Gorman Concluded—Defense of Mr. Connolly by Mr. Beach.

The case of FOLEY against the City authorities was continued yesterday before Judge BARNARD, the large audience evincing the same deep interest in the case which has hitherto been manifested. Mr. O'GORMAN concluded his argument, and Mr. BEACH, the counsel of Controller CONNOLLY, proceeded with his, and concluded at the adjournment of the Court. Chief-Justice BARBOUR, of the Superior Court, and ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Assistant District-Attorney, occupied seats on the bench beside Judge BARNARD.

MR. O'GORMAN'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. O'GORMAN, immediately after the opening of the Court, commenced by referring to the points he had submitted on the previous day, and, after commenting briefly on them, proceeded to consider the questions set forth in the complaint. He remarked that as to revenue bonds, it was scarcely necessary to say to his Honor, they were to be paid out of the amount raised by taxation, and of course they should never exceed the amount properly raised by taxation in any one way. He then proceeded to review the amounts for which those bonds had been issued, laying before the Court a series of figures. He contended that instead of the revenue bonds being issued in excess of the legal and proper amount, they had been issued only to the extent of the legal and proper amount. In this respect, he contended that the City Government had not yet exceeded their powers. In referring to the assessment bonds, he proceeded to argue that their issue was also legal, adding, "as far as they are concerned there cannot be a suggestion of impropriety on the part of the City Government." He went through the subject of "the bonds and taxes" at very considerable length, giving a full supply of figures to back up his observations, and cementing the whole, as it were, by throwing in an affidavit of Mr. STONAS. He sought to show the necessity of these bonds for the carrying on of the various City improvements, such as "Fire Telegraph," "Department of Docks," "The New Court-house," &c., and alluded to the case of Mr. CORNELL, who supplied the iron-work of the County Court-house, and who found that $60,000 remained unpaid out of $1,460,000, and who, in consequence, disputed the right of the City authorities to withhold from him the same. When the case was argued in Court, he (Mr. O'GORMAN) held that, in the phraseology of law, the Controller could not be compelled to pay the same. Having disposed of this case he again returned to review the points he previously submitted.

There was a general demand from day to day on the City to carry on the work progressing, and for that purpose money was needed. Then to show the verity of the City bonds he said the public were called on day after day to take these bonds at a large premium. Money was saved by the sale of these bonds. His Honor had said that he did not wish to be understood by this injunction that the City should be prevented from paying its laborers or any other employes; but his Honor had effected that result by his injunction. That injunction declared that no more bonds should be issued. If no more bonds shall be issued for public improvements, to replace the amount taken from the proceeds of the consols, how is the money to be raised? If, as counsel argued, it were perfectly legal that more bonds should be raised—perfectly obligatory—why, then, stop them from replacing those moneys which they had a right to get? He contended there was no law to justify the injunction restraining them from issuing further bonds. His Honor had the affidavit of the Mayor that there had been no expenditure for current expenses beyond the proper amount. He said, and he was liable to as much respect for truth as any other man, that unless the bonds for current expenses were allowed to be issued, that an immediate embarrassment would ensue. On this subject they had given to the other side all the information which they were legally called upon to give. No suspicion should be uttered against the credit of the City. It was a malignant [illegible] and dangerous to the prosperity, and would have an evil effect upon the artisan as well as the rich man. Here Mr. O'GORMAN went on in a very pathetic appeal to show how the City and all its Parks and public highways would suffer if the injunction restraining the further issue of bonds were continued, and in conclusion asked the Court, on the part of the City, to do what was right between the plaintiff and the defendants.

MR. BEACH'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. BEACH rose now and said: If your Honor please the exhaustive argument which has been submitted by my distinguished associate, leaves me but very little to do in this case. Now, Sir, I can be but a gleaner in the field which he has so honorably reaped, and I trust, gathered a golden harvest. And after the illumination shed on that case by my friend's efforts, I cannot perceive that there were left any dark spots about it needing light, but the accidental and collateral matters connected with this litigation, shadowed forth in the complaint, and bubbling in the public mind within and without this Chamber. The somewhat exceptional and peculiar attitude occupied by my more immediate client in regard to the transactions involved in this controversy, will justify me, I suppose, in the mind of your Honor, for pursuing any argument rather more discursive and popular than, under ordinary circumstances, would be in perfect taste. If I am to judge from the argument presented upon the opening of this case, I should suppose I was before a high Court of impeachment, or that I stood before a criminal Court and was answering to an indictment against these defendants, where all their official acts were the subject of scrutiny, and where the motives and the purposes which guided these acts were to be approved or condemned by the judgment of an intelligent jury. This is a mistake, Sir. This is a civil action. I am before a civil Court to answer a private action for private damages. I am before a Court governed by established forms and guided by immutable and unerring principles. I ask from your Honor the administration of justice in obedience to the recognized and fundamental principles of law by which you are governed. Sir, it was said by an intelligent French philosopher, "That the honor and the feelings and the liberty and lives of the citizens of a free community were ensured in the forms established for the administration of the law." And he said further, "That the more multiplied and intricate were those forms the more secure was justice and the privileges of the community." It is not safe, may it please your Honor, to abandon the forms of justice. They give security to the citizen; they give deliberation in the administration of the law; they give ample opportunity for fairness and for the quiet of that popular tumult and disturbance which sometimes disarranges the administration of law. I repeat, therefore, we are to be governed in this case by the character of the relief which the plaintiff demands. And what's the relief, Sir? It asks an injunction restraining these defendants from the further creation of permanent debt against the City of New-York. But this complaint is cumbered with immaterial averments, and is generally indecisive and inexplicit. It is not enough by allegations of bad faith and fraud, not enough upon averments founded upon information and belief, and unsubstantiated by collateral affidavits, to call upon the Court to issue this high process. Let us see, now, how much of this complaint deserves an answer, and how full and explicit has been the reply I have furnished. The opening averments of the complaint are not contested. Here the learned gentleman proceeded to review the varied allegations of the complaint, spoke of the debt of the old City Government into which the present administration was inducted, and contended that the latter were not responsible for that old debt, &c. There was no escape from the old indebtedness, yet it could be said that the present City fathers assisted in raising it. That the money was laid out and the debt properly incurred, he went on to prove, by speaking in eulogistic terms of the grandeur of the Central Park and the other City parks and public prominent thoroughfares of the City, where the public, poor and rich, may daily walk for recreation and enjoy the pure air of heaven. The parks and other improved public places would stand to be looked at and gazed upon by a future generation as an emblem of the magnificence of the present time. He contended that not a single item had been mentioned as laid out in advertising and stationery—not a single dollar which had been paid could be successfully contradicted. The gentlemen on the other side admitted that he did not go to the full extent of substantiating the general imputations upon the character and integrity of these defendants. He was glad to perceive a regeneration on the part of the learned counsel for the complainants. The speaker next referred to the expenditures on the New Court-house, which he endeavored to justify by producing authorities with the view of proving the legality of the action. He then proceeded to remark: But my friends say I do not produce the vouchers; but can I produce them? It is no justification of the complaint that we can't do so. Sir, popular clamors may arise, and threats and intimidations against these officers, but they complied with the law. Another thing to be considered who composed this Board and Directors at the head of the City Government. The Mayor of this City, a complete and experienced and expert lawyer, somewhat didactic in his intellectual propensities and by no means wanting in self-assertion. The next is my friend WILLIAM M. TWEED, the most enterprising and active business man of this City, with an incisiveness and decision of character remarkable—one of those men who, with large sagacity, connect themselves with all the enterprises of the day, practical and strong-minded, a generous and noble-hearted citizen, benevolent and worthy his great ability. The world is aware of the activity of WILLIAM M. TWEED. The time will come, when he will emerge from this clamor. These were the men with whom MR. CONNOLLY was associated. And he (MR. CONNOLLY) is selected to day as the special victim to be hunted to death, while the others shall stand still in their high conspicuous positions. And why, Sir? Where is the man, even if a wrong were done, who could have resisted the overbearing influence of those two sagacious and commanding minds, one an accomplished and experienced lawyer, the other a proud and inflexible and defiant officer—both advising and both concurring in the act. I am not blind to the fact that under these circumstances, while I know that popular feeling was excited by the official act of the two associates of Mr. CONNOLLY, he concurring, yet I know that the sacrifice of my client is demanded. He is to be sacrificed on the altar of popular vengeance as a peace-offering. And I repeat, Sir, why? And I tell all those who are associated in this demand that, guilty or innocent, this triumvirate must stand or fall together. If one is condemned, it is a deplorable and deep damnation to all; and if one is vindicated it shall be the acquittal of all. Sir, they are united upon these papers. In the affidavit of Mayor HALL he has given a joint and complete vindication of all. Although my client occupied the position of Controller, he is no more responsible than the others. Sir, I claim for my client the benefit of the assertion of Mayor HALL. I claim that Mayor HALL, clothed in the high robes of his magisterial position, and cultivated will and intellectual acquirements, and his unexpected character, stands between my client and his persecutors. The learned gentleman again proceeded to review the different parts of the complaint, contending there was nothing to implicate his client. In concluding his argument, Mr. BEACH said: I have endeavored to show your Honor the bearings of these facts, and their effect upon my client. If we are right in our view of the case, this injunction will fall with ruinous power upon the administration of government, impoverishing its treasury, and completely crippling its resources. It is true the laborers are permitted to be paid, but where is the money to come from? We contend that there is no emergency or necessity to justify the extraordinary use of this power by the Court, and whether we regard this action in its legitimate and personal aspect, or whether we associate with Mr. JOHN FOLEY, it is unwise and impolitic, and will seriously affect the interests of the City. I have great confidence that your Honor will give force and effect to the law, and not gratify any morbid spirit of malevolence or interest presenting itself in this prosecution, and least of all do not court that outside popular favor which is so capricious and uncertain in its bestowment, and to which your Honor never looked for a justification of your judicial acts. Under these aspects of the case, improper as it might be to press such a consideration upon the public mind, I ask your Honor to exercise your discretion in granting or refusing this motion of injunction. I commit my client to your hands. Whatever he has won of honor and respect in the past, and whatever he may hope in his old age to gain in the future, rests in a great degree upon your judgment. He must stand or fall by it, and notwithstanding the threat that has been uttered against him that the fierce terrors of the backwoods will be applied to him, the terrible judgment of the lyncher. Whether it comes from the outside or from the defection of cherished, official and personal friends, he still stands firm in the consciousness of his integrity, and resolute and firm he will stand there, unyielding and unswerving, until judicial judgment shall vindicate him. I may say, as applicable to him, in the language of the poet,

"Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just,
And he but naked, though clothed in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupt."

At the conclusion of Judge BEACH's address Mr. BARTLETT applied for a postponement of the case until this morning, as he was not then prepared to go on with the argument on behalf of his client.

Judge BARNARD then adjourned the further hearing of the case until 11 o'clock this morning.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Sept. 14, 1871. The report is an official one from plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

One tenement-house, No. 227 East Fifty-seventh-street, four stories, 20 by 55; Mrs. McALARNEY, owner.

Two stores and tenements, north-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fourth-street, four stories, 22 and 26.8 by 50; HAW & HOFFMAN, owners.

BRICK FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, west side of Lexington-avenue, 73 feet 5 inches north of Ninety-first-street, four stories, 21.8 by 55; BERNARD MAHONY, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Fifteenth-street, 225 feet east of Irving-place, three stories, 14 by 53.4; R. N. WOODWORTH and J. R. YOUNG, owners.

Two second-class dwellings, Nos. 68 and 70 University-place, four stories, 21.3 by 40; JOHN B. MILLER, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Forty-fourth-street, 90 feet east of Third-avenue, four stories, 25 by 46; CHARLES MURRAY, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Twenty-first-street, 175 feet west of Eighth-avenue, four stories, 24 by 55; JAMES REILLY, owner.

Two stores and tenements, west side of Willett-street, 65 feet south of Rivington-street, five stories, 12.9 by 47.8; JOS. C. COHN, owner.

Two stores and tenements, Nos. 290 and 292 Cherry-street, five stories, 28 and 24 by 57; CLAUS DROGO, owner.

Two stores and tenements, north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, 225 feet west of First-avenue, four stories, 25 by 45; MICHAEL O'CONNOR, owner.

Two stores and tenements, west side of Second-avenue, 25 feet north of Eighty-third-street, four stories, 25 by 50; E. C. & P. SUEELEY, owners.

One store and tenement, south side of Thirty-seventh-street, 75 feet west of Ninth-avenue, four stories, 25 by 55; H. MERKEL, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 6 Hamilton-street, five stories, 26 by 62; NICHOLAS KANE, owner.

One second-class store, north side of Twenty-fourth-street, 75 feet west of Tenth-avenue, one story, 18½ by 25; MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., owners.

One boiler-house, west side of South Fifth-avenue, 125 feet north of Canal-street, rear, one story, 24 by 14 and 18; Redemptionist Fathers, owners.

One factory, No. 263 West Twelfth-street, three stories, 26.5 by 17; LOWE & BROS., owners.

One factory, Nos. 96, 98 and 100 Norfolk-street, two stories, 75 by 90; J. H. SWIFT, owner.

One stable, No. 1 West Fifty-seventh-street, two stories, 25 by 90 5-12; WM. A. BIGELOW, owner.

FRAME BUILDING.

One second-class dwelling, north side of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, 265 feet west of Third-avenue, two stories, 19 by 36; DAVID J. FILAWORTH, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total No. buildings	25	Tenement-houses	3
Brown-stone fronts	3	Stores and tenements	12
Brick fronts	21	Second-class store	1
Frame building	1	Factories	2
First-class dwellings	2	Boiler-house	1
Second-class dwellings	3	Stable	1

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Sept. 14, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One brown-stone first-class dwelling, south side of Twenty-first-street, 125 feet east of Broadway, four stories, 25 by 60, extension 25 by 30, 12 feet high; JAMES RUSSELL, owner.

One brick hotel, north-west corner Pearl and Henry streets, five stories, 25 by 90, new stone front; R. N. TAILER, owner.

One brick second-class dwelling, Nos. 65 and 67 Chatham-street, three stories, 30 by 47, stone front, altered; JOHN KOSTER, owner.

One brick second-class store, No. 381 West-street, four stories, 18 VI.12 by 50, extension 18.8 by 30, 27 feet high; WM. HARRISON, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, No. 149 Essex-street, two and a half stories, 25 by 34, attic story raised to a full story, and extension 25 by 13, 23 feet high; ADOLPH SCHNELLE, owner.

One brick second-class store, No. 319 Eighth-avenue, three stories, 17 by 62, extension 17 by 13, 11 feet high; BENJ. AYMAR, owner.

One brick factory, Nos. 210, 212 and 214 Eldridge-street, five stories, 77 by 86, one story to be added; J. B. HOYT & CO., owners.

One brick factory, north side of Twenty-fifth-street, 220 feet east of Seventh-avenue, three stories, 36 by 50, one story to be added; SCHARCH & SCHWEIKER, owners.

Two brick work-shops, north side of West Houston-street, 90 feet west of Bedford-street, four stories, 20 by 30, extension 43 by 41, 16 feet high; W. O. & W. S. STARR, owners.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Sept. 14, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

Second-avenue, building south-west corner of Thirty-sixth-street, ELIZABETH ORR, Executrix, owner; unsafe west gable wall.

Sullivan-street, No. 12, estate of SUSAN SALTER, owner; unsafe timbers in cellar.

Marion-street, Nos. 23 and 25, JACOB A. HATEER, agent; unsafe party wall.

Broadway, No. 395, DAVID SELLING, owner; unsafe ceilings, third story.

Walker-street, No. 61, S. J. M. SEXTON, owner; unsafe iron column and brick pier on front.

UNSAFE CHIMNEYS.

Stanton-street, No. 90; LOUIS JAEGG, owner.

Sullivan-street, No. 12; estate of SUSAN SALTER, owner. Washington-street, north-west corner of Leight-street; MOLLER & SONS, owners.

The Death of Mr. Walter Montgomery.

To our surprise the mails of the *Scotia* brought no news whatever in relation to the report of the suicide, in London, of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY. The Boston *Evening Times*, of Wednesday, prints the item following: "A rumor has been in circulation for some days past in this city, and has obtained general credence, to the effect that the late WALTER MONTGOMERY—whose suicide has created so much speculation—was married to a Boston lady on the Wednesday prior to his death, which sad event was incited by information, subsequently received by him, that his wife was a married woman whose husband was alive in Boston, and from whom she had not been divorced. The same loud-tongued rumor says that MONTGOMERY also had a wife alive in England when he married, and that trouble in consequence was also an element of that despair which prompted him to commit suicide. The brother of the lady to whom Mr. MONTGOMERY was last married, who resides in this city, has been telegraphed for by his sister on the score of her being 'in trouble;' but whether there is a charge of bigamy involved, or not, cannot be stated." Mr. MONTGOMERY married, we have reason to believe, a Miss BIGELOW, of Boston, who, with her sister, was a fellow-passenger of the deceased gentleman on his last trip hence.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Sept. 15: Nos. 347, 349, 365, 367, 343, 360, 361, 367.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

No. 2—Cheeseman vs. Burger.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Tracy, J.—Calendar called at 1 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Crow vs. Gilman.	6446—Craintch vs. Bramhall.
[illegible]—Pollack vs. Martin.	6445—Heade vs. Polansky.
[illegible]—Ahrens vs. Haecke.	6448—Bleck vs. Seal.
[illegible]—Delevan vs. Quinn.	6449—Waithe vs. Fiedler.
[illegible]—Hughes vs. Mahon.	6451—Curry vs. Palmer.
[illegible]—Kiebel vs. Schmidt.	6448—Baker vs. Morris.
[illegible]—Dater vs. Smith.	
[illegible]—Miller vs. Almet.	

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Waldron vs. Horn.	6379—Sheridan vs. Sherlock.
[illegible]—Herts vs. Harris.	[illegible]—Reis vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
[illegible]—Dwyer vs. Johnson.	6374—De Coster vs. Eberlock.
[illegible]—Ealing vs. Levy.	[illegible]—Same vs. Same.
[illegible]—Seaman vs. Price.	6407—Hayward vs. Lumby.
[illegible]—Manrer vs. Honeck.	6361—Lassell vs. Davis.
[illegible]—Sanger vs. Anderson.	
[illegible]—Fraser vs. Rosenblatt.	
[illegible]—Recubler vs. Gross.	

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Sterns vs. Schwab.	7263—Hollingsworth vs. Revielle Silver Manufacturing Co.
[illegible]—Dietz vs. Rosenblatt.	[illegible]—Roberts vs. Hoffman.
[illegible]—Same vs. Same.	[illegible]—Speelman vs. Dengee.
7000—Livingston vs. Eben.	7240—Dowd vs. Andrews.
7722—Stalpsch vs. Revielle Silver Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]—Holstein vs. Trimble.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Thos. McGuire; robbery.	11—The People vs. John Hanlon; burglary.
2—The People vs. Thos. Bedell; forgery.	12—The People vs. Maggie Marshall; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Wm. Cooper; grand larceny.	13—The People vs. John Collins; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. James Leavell; felonious assault and battery, (three cases.)	14—The People vs. Thos. Wilson, James Rigley and John Moore; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Michael Callahan; assault and battery.	15—The People vs. Herman Fliesel; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Michael Hecker; assault and battery.	16—The People vs. John Morrissey; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Patrick Mahony; felonious assault and battery.	17—The People vs. John Drescher; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. John Horan; felonious assault and battery.	18—The People vs. Wm. Frith and Chas. Harrison; carrying burglary tools.
9—The People vs. James Brady; felonious assault and battery.	19—The People vs. Frank Homer; false pretenses.
10—The People vs. James McIntyre and Joseph Lewis; burglary.	

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 14.

By Judge Jones.

Smith vs. Miller; case settled and ordered on file.

Lawrence vs. Tappan; Lowenthal vs. Cohen et al; orders granted.

Belmont vs. Pouvert; motion denied.

Vandervoort vs. Sears; motion decided.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 13.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Felt vs. Schoenberg; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 14.

Before Judge Barnard.

HUMANE DISPOSITION OF A CHILD.

In re Caroline Euston.—This was a case of a writ of habeas corpus issued against Mr. Timothy C. West, of Harlem, to compel him to produce a little girl of about six years, whom he had adopted from Ward's Island, and who was now claimed by her reputed mother. The facts of the case as developed on the argument before the Court four days ago, have already appeared in the TIMES, and Judge BARNARD has now rendered his decision directing that the child shall remain in the custody of Mr. West. The Judge's reasons for this are, that taking the circumstances of the parties and the present preference of the child into consideration, he deems it for the interest of the latter to remain with her present protectors. If at any further time, he says, the child should express a desire to go to her mother, the interposition of the Court can then be invoked to secure her in the exercise of her preference.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 14.

FIRST BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 118¾	50 Wells-Fargo Ex. S. 3¼
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. 111¼	50 Am. M. Union Ex. 55¾
2,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 111¼	22 N. Y. C. & H. R. R. 100¾
4,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. bs. 96	200 do...bet. call. 100¾
1,000 N. C. F. A., '66. 24¾	3,500 N. Y. C. & H. Ct. 95¾
1,000 N. C. F. A., '68. 20	300 Erie Railway 32¾
12,000 N. Car. 6s, n. Jan. & July. 17¼	600 do. 32¾
	300 do...bet. call. 32¾
2,000 N. Car. St. 6s, o. 34	600 L. S. & M. S. R. s3. 114⅝
2,000 La. 6s, 1910. 65	50 do. 114¾
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 95	400 do...bet. call. 114⅝
2,000 Cen. P. R. G. bds. 102⅝	27 Dub. & Sioux C. R. 90
2,000 U. Pac. R. 1st. 90⅝	300 Union Pac. R. 30
11,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C. B. 89	100 do...bet. call. 30
2,000 Gt. West. 1st, '88 93	400 do. 30⅛
12,000 Morris & Es. 2d. 101¼	200 do...b3. 30
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 102	200 do. 30⅛
2,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st. 103	1,000 Chi. & N. W. R. b10 70⅛
1,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10 Conv. [illegible]	200 do. 70
	300 do. 70⅛
10 Continental Bank. 90¾	300 do...bet. call. 70⅛
10 Del. & Hud. Canal 122½	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 90¾
100 Cons. Coal of Md. 42	100 do...bet. call. 90¾
5 Cum. Coal & Iron. 45	300 C., C., C. & I. R. 90
400 West. U. Tel. 67½	100 do. 90½
20 do. 67⅛	200 do. 90½
100 do...bet. call. 67⅛	300 N. J. Cen. R. 100¾
100 Quicksilver M. Co. 15¾	5 Chi. & R. I. R. 110⅛
100 Mariposa Pf. 5¼	15 do. 110¾
100 do. 5⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 82
200 do. 5	100 Tol., Wab. & W. R. 65¾
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co. bet. call...b3. 56	100 do...bet. call. 65⅝
400 do. 55⅞	500 Ohio & Miss. R. 44¾
500 do. 55¾	200 do...bet. call. 44¾
100 Adams Express. 87¼	20 Morris & Essex R. 92
	300 H. & St. Jo. R. 71

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 117¼	100 Pac. M. S. S. Co. 55¼
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 115	100 do...bet. call. 55⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64. 115	2400 do. 55⅛
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 113¼	1100 N. Y. C. & H. R. R....bet. call. 100⅛
27,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n. 113¼	
50,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. 115¾	100 Erie...bet. call. 32¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 114⅛	200 do. 32¾
10,000 do. 114¾	200 do...b3. 32¾
15,000 do...s3. 114	400 Reading R. 114⅝
10,000 do. [illegible]	
50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 111⅛	500 L. S. & M. S. R. bet. call...s3. 114
3,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. B. 95¼	300 do. 114
2,000 do. 96⅛	
2,000 N. C. old bds. 43½	200 Clev. & Pitts. R. 121⅛
10,000 Mo. St. 6s. 97½	200 do...b3. 122
2,000 U. Pac. R. 1st. 90¼	200 do...bet. call. 121⅞
2,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. bds. 84	100 U. Pac. R....s3. 30
4,000 C. Pac. R. G. bds. 102	100 do. 30⅛
10,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. bet. call. 91¼	200 C. & N. W. R....s30. 70
	100 do. bet. call. s3. 70
10,000 do...s30. 91	100 do. 69⅞
25,000 do. 91	300 do. 69¾
100 Con. Coal of Md. 42½	100 C. & N. W. Pf. 90¼
100 do. 42½	200 do...bet. call. 90¼
300 West. Un. Tel. 67¼	16 C., C., C. & I. R. 90½
400 do...bet. call. 67⅛	400 Mil. & St. P. R. 59¾
100 Quicksilver M. Co. 15¾	100 do. 59¾
100 Mariposa M. Co. 1	100 do...b3. 62¾
100 Mariposa Pf. 5¼	300 O. & M. R....s60. 43¾
120 C., Bur. & Q. R. 140	10 Morris & Essex R. 92
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 81¾	

THURSDAY, Sept. 14—P. M.

The bids for Gold at the Treasury Office at noon today amounted to $9,575,000, of which about $1,000,000 were below 113 ₩ cent., or ½@1 ₩ cent. below the market. About 1½ P. M. it was announced that the Department would accept bids to the amount of $4,000,000, or double the sum advertised to be sold today. The subsequent sales in the open market were at 113⅛@113¼@113⅜@113½ ₩ cent. The Cash Gold was easy of delivery, and as the Treasury sales are equal to about the Customs receipts of the week, less apprehension is felt, for the present, of anything like an extravagant bonus for the use of Gold before the succeeding weekly sales, though threats to the contrary are made by what is called the regular *Bull* clique in the Gold Room.

SALES OF GOLD BY THE TREASURY.

G. G. Havens & Co.		Robt. Balls.	
$20,000	113.91	400,000	113.95¼
50,000	113.97	50,000	113.75
20,700	114	50,000	113.65
20,000	114.03	Schuyler Bros.	
20,000	114.04	50,000	113.90
20,000	114.09	50,000	113.95
20,000	114.00¼	Marx & Co.	
Kidder, Peabody & Co.		50,000	113.86¾
100,000	113.57	50,000	113.78¼
50,000	113.61	J. A. Zerega & Co.	
50,000	113.95	50,000	113.91
M. & H. Clarkson.		50,000	113.81
10,000	113.89	50,000	113.85
Duff & Tienken.		50,000	113.80
50,000	113.89	Kenyon, Cox & Co.	
50,000	113.91	30,000	113.90
Geo. Gladding.		20,000	113.87
25,000	113.88	20,000	113.85
J. F. Underhill & Co.		20,000	113.84
100,000	114.01	30,000	113.87
10,000	113.90	50,000	113.76
10,000	113.90	Vermilye & Co.	
10,000	113.89	10,000	113.869
25,000	113.89	10,000	113.84
25,000	113.89	10,000	113.77
10,000	113.91	Lange, Boell & Arming.	
25,000	113.80	5,000	113.85
25,000	113.84	10,000	113.86
F. Brown.		10,000	113.90
100,000	113.87	10,000	113.82
Mitchell & Newbold.		10,000	113.84
25,000	113.96¾	10,000	113.86
Ed. Sweet & Co.		Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	
25,000	113.91	25,000	113.90
10,000	113.97½	25,000	113.85
10,000	113.97¾	Trevor & Colgate.	
10,000	113.94	50,000	113.89
10,000	114	50,000	113.88
10,000	113.91	30,000	113.88
25,000	113.90	20,000	113.88
25,000	113.89	100,000	113.85
25,000	113.79	100,000	113.84
10,000	113.77	50,000	113.76
20,000	113.78	Martin & Runyon.	
20,000	113.84¾	24,000	113.88
10,000	113.80	50,000	113.85
P. G. Taylor.		50,000	113.80
10,000	113.91	50,000	113.82
10,000	113.81	Bates & Brown.	
P. Handy.		40,000	113.80
100,000	113.91	Lawrence & Drouth.	
10,000	113.86	40,000	113.77½
10,000	113.81	40,000	113.76¼
Drexel, Morgan & Co.		20,000	113.75¼
20,000	113.80	Reid, Leo & Centent.	
20,000	113.80	100,000	113.76
10,000	113.76	G. D. Arthur & Co.	
White, Morris & Co.		25,000	113.75¼
50,000	113.90	25,000	113.75½
50,000	113.85	Ang. Limbert & Co.	
50,000	113.82	10,000	113.77
50,000	113.80	Blake Bros. & Co.	
J. B. Summerfield & Co.		50,000	113.78
25,000	113.90	Putnam & Earle.	
25,000	113.90	20,000	113.82¼
25,000	113.90	50,000	113.80¼
5,000	113.85	50,000	113.80½
20,000	113.85	5,000	113.81
5,000	113.81	50,000	113.75 9-10
20,000	113.80	H. A. Heiser's Sons.	
5,000	113.76	75,000	113.75 1-10
W. T. Hatch & Son.			
25,000	113.80		
25,000	113.85		
25,000	113.85		
25,000	113.80		
Total			$4,000,000

The payments of Currency into the Treasury to-morrow for the $4,000,000 Gold sold today will absorb whatever of surplus National Bank Notes the large Banks in and around Wall-street may hold, without materially affecting the Greenback averages at Bank. Money is 5 to 5 ₩ cent. on call loans to the Brokers, and 6@7 ₩ cent. for Mercantile Discounts. The Exchange on London was a fraction stiffer on the Gold sale; 60 days 108¼@108⅜ ₩ cent., but not much doing at the advance. The Public Funds were ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. better than last night on such of the United States 5-20s as serve as a remittance to Europe. The Pacific Railroad Mortgages were 90¼ for the Unions and 102⅜ for the Centrals.

The Custom-house demand for Gold today was $730,000. For the week it will amount to nearly or quite $4,000,000.

The Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange continues irregular, although prices are rather better and less feverish than on Wednesday. There was a report on the Street that the Lake Shore scrip dividend would be 66⅔ ₩ cent. on $15,000,000 Scrip, leaving only 33⅓ ₩ cent. to be called up in Cash for the permanent improvement of the Road, and extra equipment. There was no official confirmation of this report up to 4 P. M. There was a recovery of one ₩ cent. on Union Pacific Stock, while St. Paul Common was lower than last night, and the North-wests barely supported. The quotation for New-York Central was not much varied, and the offerings of the stock were light. In the Miscellaneous Shares Pacific Mail was active, and Western Telegraph steady. The Mariposa Stocks have gone almost out of sight. The Preferred sold at 5 this Afternoon.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING PRICES—SEPT. 14.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	111⅛	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	115	115
United States 5-20s of 1867	114	114⅛
American Gold	113⅛	113⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108¼	108⅜
N. Y. C. and Hudson	100½	100⅜
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	95	94⅞
Reading	114⅜	115⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅛	110⅜
North-west Common	70⅛	70⅛
North-west Preferred	90⅛	90⅛
Pacific Mail	55⅜	55⅞
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	81⅞
St. Paul Common	63⅞	63
Lake Shore	113⅞	114⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛	45⅛
Toledo and Wabash	65⅜	65⅞
Western Telegraph	67⅛	67⅜
Erie	32⅛	32⅜
Union Pacific	30⅛	30⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1871.

Gold receipts	$780,606 66
Gold payments	114,636 69
Gold balance	67,464,768 21
Currency receipts	281,020 38
Currency payments	1,547,645 58
Currency balance	7,291,788 34
Customs	746,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ ct. reg., '81 ...117	5-20 coup., '67 ...114
6 ₩ ct. coup., '81 ...118⅛	5-20 coup., '68 ...114⅛
5-20 coup., '62 ...115	10-40 reg. ...111⅛
5-20 coup., '64 ...115	10-40 coup. ...111⅛
5-20 coup., '65 ...115	6s Currency ...115⅝
5-20 coup., n. i., '65 ...113⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old ...73	A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O. 40⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bonds ...73⅛	A. 7s, M. O. & R. R. ...47⅛
Virginia 6s, old ...62⅛	Ohio 6s, 1875 ...103
Virginia 6s, new bds. ...62¼	Ohio 6s, 1886 ...106
Va. 6s, Con. bonds ...65⅛	Ill. Canal bonds '70 ...112
Va. 6s, Def. bonds ...29⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '77 ...101
Georgia 6s ...83	Ill. coup. 6s, '79 ...101
Ga. 7s, new bonds ...91	Ill. War Loan ...101
Ga. 7s, gold bonds ...96⅛	Ind. 6s, War Loan ...100
N. Car. 6s, old ...42⅛	Indiana 5s ...100
N. C. Fund. Act, '66 ...20	Mich. 6s, 1873 ...100
N. Car. new bonds ...24	Mich. 6s, 1878 ...100
S. Carolina 6s ...73	Mich. 6s, 1883 ...100
S. C. 6s, Jan & July ...57⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L. ...109
S. C. 6s, April & Oct. ...60	N. Y. coup. B'ty L. ...109
Missouri 6s ...97	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72 ...103
La. 6s, Levee bonds ...71	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73 ...103
La. 8s, of 1910 ...92⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74 ...103
California 7s ...112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75 ...103
Connecticut 6s ...101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77 ...103
Alabama 5s ...65	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78 ...103
Alabama 8s ...100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74 ...102
Ala. 8s, M. & E. R. ...90	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75 ...102
Ala. 8s, Ala. & C. R. ...85	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76 ...102
Ark. 6s, Funded ...54	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6, '83 ...93⅛	Han. & Naples 1st ...89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 ...90⅛	Gt. West. 1st, '88 ...93⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. ...91⅛	Gt. West. 2d, '93 ...85⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n ...91⅛	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90 ...85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 ...102	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st ...86
Erie 1st, ext. ...101⅛	Galena & Chic. Ext. ...101
Erie 1st, 2nd ...95	Galena & Chic. 2d ...98
Erie 7s, 2d, '79 ...94	Chic., R. I. & Pac. ...103⅛
Erie 7s, 3d, '83 ...96	Morris & Essex 1st ...105
Erie 7s, 4th, '80 ...91⅛	Morris & Essex 2d ...101
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77 ...94	Cleve. & Tol. S. F. ...101⅛
Harlem 1st, 7s ...102⅛	N. J. Cen. New Bds. ...102⅛
Har. Conv. M. & S. F. 6s ...96	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st ...105
Albany & Sus. 2d Bds ...95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d ...103
M. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82 ...120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d ...100
C., Bur. & Q. 8 ₩ ct. 1st ...112⅛	Cl. & Pitts. Cons. S. F. ...93
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ ct. ...106	Cl. & Pitts. 2d ...98
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo. ...100	Cl. & Pitts. 3d ...99
Union Pac. 1st Bds. ...90⅛	Cl. & Pitts. 4th ...81⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s ...84	Chic. & Alton 1st ...105
Union Pac. Inc. 10s ...83	Chic. & Alton Inc. ...95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ ct., '75 ...106⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st ...100⅛
Belle. & So. Ill. 1st, 8s ...98	Ohio & Miss. Cons. ...93
Alton & T. H. 1st ...100	Dub. & Sioux City 1st ...94⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf. ...87	Peninsula Bds. ...92⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. ...79	St. L. & Iron M. 1st ...91⅛
Chic. & N. W. S. F. ...100	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s ...108⅛
Chic. & N. W. Cons. Bds ...92	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10 ...95⅛
Chic. & N. W. Ext'n. Bs ...91⅛	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. Div ...89⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st ...100	Mil. & St. P. 2d ...89⅛
Han. & St. Jo. Conv. ...89⅛	Joliet & Chic. 1st ...108
Del., Lack. & W. 1st ...102⅛	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. ...94
Del., Lack. & W. 2d ...97	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d ...71
Tol. & Wab. 1st, ext. ...95⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. ...89
Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div. ...88⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. ...88
Tol. & Wab. 2d ...92	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d ...80⅛
Tol. & W. Equip. Bds. ...84	N. Y. & N. H. 6s ...100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York ...133	Irving ...126
Manhattan ...145	Metropolitan ...142
Mechanics' ...136	Citizens' ...125
Union ...136	People's ...145
America ...148	East River ...115
City ...225	Market ...126
North River ...96	Nassau ...110
Tradesmen's ...152	Shoe and Leather ...156
Mechanics' & Traders' ...125	Corn Exchange ...126
Gallatin National ...125	Continental ...90⅛
Merchants' Exchange ...99⅛	St. Nicholas ...120
Leather Manufact's ...186	Commonwealth ...99
Seventh Ward ...107	Importers' & Traders' ...191
Commerce ...117	Manuf's' & Merch's' ...102
Mechanics' B'k'g Ass. ...118	N. Y. Nat. Exchange ...100
Ocean ...95	Central National ...107⅛
Mercantile ...127	Second National ...180
American Exchange ...116	Fourth National ...114
Bank of the Republic ...118	Ninth National ...116⅛
Bank of N. America ...107	Gold Exchange ...70
Hanover ...104	Bankers & Brok's Ass. ...90

And the following for the Miscellaneous Stocks:

Pennsylvania Coal ...230	Mariposa M. Co. Pref. ...5
Maryland Coal Co. ...21⅛	Mari. M. Co. T. Ctfs. ...20
Spring Moun. Coal ...61	Boston Water Power ...45
Consol. Coal of Md. ...42⅛	Wells-Fargo Express ...52⅛
Cumberland C. & I. ...45	Wells-F. Ex. Scrip ...3
West. Union Tel. ...67⅛	Am. M. Union Ex. ...55⅛
Quicksilver M. Co. ...15⅛	United States Ex. ...56
Quick. M. Co. Pref. ...23⅛	Pacific Mail S. S. Co. ...55⅛
Mariposa M. Co. ...1	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—SEPT. 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101⅛	....
City 6s, New	101⅛	sales.
Camden & Amboy	128⅛	128⅛
Pennsylvania Central	62⅛	62⅛
Reading	114⅛	115
Lehigh Valley	60	92⅛
Philadelphia & Erie	27⅛	28⅛
Northern Central	42	42⅛
Lehigh Navigation	33⅛	33⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	91⅛	91⅛

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 30th of August, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,357,580	Decrease	£8,482
Public deposits	5,101,606	Increase	18,118
Other deposits	22,047,806	Decrease	304,711
Government securities	12,965,385	No alteration.	
Other securities	16,428,069	Decrease	161,856
Notes unemployed	14,546,385	Decrease	142,060

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,849,355, being a decrease of £111,635; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £25,044,468, showing a decrease of £315,779 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Same week last year.
Bullion	£25,044,468	£20,634,739
Reserve	15,196,108	12,290,263
Notes in circulation	24,849,355	23,356,450
Rate of discount	2 ₩ cent.	3½ ₩ cent.
Consols	93⅛	92
French Rentes	56f. 30c.	60f. 5c.

While claiming for the TIMES a proper share of credit for having, months ago, exposed the dangers to the City and County finances, we deem it due to our respected German-American contemporary, the *Handels Zeitung*—organ of commerce and finance connected with the trade of the United States with the Continent of Europe, and largely circulated in Germany and Holland—to acknowledge its early co-operation in presenting in May last, and in subsequently following up the real state of things in New-York, though carefully reserving all reflection upon the great resources of the City and County. For these prompt and faithful exposures the *Handels Zeitung* was repeatedly assailed, and in no courtly language, by the leading Democratic German daily of New-York, which has since found cause to acknowledge that the charges were true, and their effect most damaging to the good name of the City. And this, we take it, is about the highest indorsement of the warnings sent to Europe by the *Handels Zeitung*, backed by the unimpeachable proofs of rascality afforded through the columns of the TIMES several months ago.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND-GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500, AND $100,

can now be had from the undersigned or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States. The attention of investors is invited to the merits of these bonds, secured by a first and only mortgage on the road, equipments, franchises, and property of a trunk line of railroad which will shorten the distance between New-York and San Francisco some 200 miles, and in addition the mortgage to secure the bonds covers a land-grant of 1,500,000 acres of the most fertile land in the West, which is prohibited from being sold at less than four ($4) dollars per acre by the terms of the mortgage deed, and according to the present market price of the Illinois Central Company's lands is worth $15,750,000. This loan was originally for $5,500,000, but has been largely reduced by subscriptions of actual investors. The remaining balance of the loan is offered at 97½ and accrued interest, but the right is reserved to advance the price at any time, without notice.

The bonds have thirty years to run; bear 8 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, free of taxes. BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered with the coupons on, or can be registered with the coupons off, and interest paid to registered owner. Interest payable Aug. 15 and Feb. 15. A liberal sinking fund, formed from the entire land sales, in payment for which the bonds will be received at par and accrued interest, provides for the early extinguishment of this loan.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

These bonds offer favorable inducements to parties desiring to fund their Five-Twenties, or other high-priced securities.

In converting Five-Twenties the investors realize 17 per cent. profit on the principal; 2 per cent. per annum excess of interest; and at the same time get a perfect security.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted at 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 16 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

☞ JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI, 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
For sale by
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 14, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	55	Hops, bales	21
Cotton, bales	243	Hides, No.	394
Copper, bbls.	36	Leather, sides	14,123
Copper, cakes	195	Moss, bales	57
Dried Fruits, pkgs.	146	Resin, bbls.	2,726
Eggs, bbls.	930	Oil-cake, pkgs.	3,546
Flour, bbls.	17,498	Pork, pkgs.	475
Wheat, bushels	172,495	Beef, pkgs.	64
Corn, bushels	134,195	Cut-meats, pkgs.	124
Oats, bushels	80,715	Grease, pkgs.	108
Rye, bushels	8,30[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	687
Malt, bushels	750	Stearine, pkgs.	341
Barley, bushels	5,500	Butter, pkgs.	2,104
Grass-seed, bushels	97	Cheese, pkgs.	17,340
Flaxseed, bushels	7,298	Tallow, pkgs.	191
Flaxseed, bags	3,544	Rice, pkgs.	75
Beans, bbls.	75	Starch, boxes	500
Peas, bbls.	50	Tow, bales	35
Peas, bags	65	Tea, half chests	16
Corn-meal, bbls.	600	Tobacco, hhds.	386
Corn-meal, bags	130	Whisky, bbls.	401
Hemp, bales	9	Wool, bales	40

By the steamer *Cuba*, for Liverpool—138 bales Cotton, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 5,750 boxes Cheese, 464 pkgs. Tobacco, 88 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark *Albatross*, for Cork—12,017 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Strathblane*, for Liverpool—34,770 bushels Wheat, 15 tons Dye-wood, 2,744 bags Oil-cake, 2,400 Staves, 207 tcs. Lard.

By the steamer *Dorian*, for Glasgow—16,207 bushels Corn, 108 hhds. Tobacco, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 400 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *R. Goddard*, for Smyrna—11,275 cases Refined Petroleum, 8 pkgs. Glassware, 202 bbls. Rum, 3 cases Tobacco.

By the steamer *Hansa*, for Bremen—1 bale Skins, 1 case Sewing-machines, 21 bales Silk, 100 tcs. Lard, 62 cases Indigo, 50 cases Spermaceti, 148 bales Tobacco, 149 hhds. Tobacco, 3 cases Cigars, 14,008 boxes Cheese, 7,506 bushels Rye, 3 cases Potash, 25 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 5 bales Wool, 1,050 tcs. Beef, 25 boxes Bacon, 22 logs Mahogany, 7,508 bushels Wheat, 40 tcs. Pork, 10 bbls. Pork.

By the bark *St. Ursula*, for Montevideo—[illegible] cases Canada, 25 bales Clover, 4,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 200 cases Oysters, 150 cases Lard, 550 bbls. Resin, 500 bbls. Sugar, 75 bales Wicking, 50 boxes Plows, 34,240 feet Lumber, 1,251 boxes Starch.

By the schooner *Matilda*, for Port-au-Prince—1 bbl. Beef, 6 pkgs. Chairs, 200 pkgs. Candles, 6,000 lbs. Lard, 30 boxes Florida Water, 10 boxes Biscuit, 1 box Hams, 16 boxes Petroleum, 404 pkgs. Fish, 3 boxes Preserves, 3 boxes Shoes, 250 bbls. Pork, 5 bbls. Potatoes, 75 bbls. Flour, 77 pkgs. Tobacco, 7 pkgs. Butter, 8 pkgs. Cheese, 30 bags Rice, 2,400 boxes Soap, 4 pkgs. Pails, 30 kegs Paint, 2 cases Spirits Turpentine.

By the brig *Robert Dillon*, for Gibraltar—2,500 bbls. Petroleum, 1,475 cases Petroleum.

By the brig *Henry & Louisa*, for Dunkirk—2,262 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark *Eireneda*, for Cork—22,946 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Ellis*, for Dublin—12,841 bushels Corn.

By the brig *Cygnus*, for Dunkirk—11,127 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool—38 bales Sheetings, 5,171 boxes Cheese, 2 Mowers, 2 bales Furs and Skins, 250 tcs. Lard, 13,529 bushels Wheat, 150 pkgs. Butter, 53 cases Copper Plates, 442 cases Cotton, 333 pkgs. India Rubber, 25 tcs. Pork, 5,000 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Were in moderate request at $7 25@$7 75 for Pots.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was a shade firmer, with a light supply and moderate inquiry, for export and home use. Holders were quite indifferent about operating, unless at full quoted rates. Sales, 10,400 bbls. at $5 60@$6 00 for Superfine Western and State, $6 20@$6 50 for common to good Extra Western and State, $6 45@$7 00 for good to choice do.; $7 05@$7 75 for Common to choice White Wheat Western Extra; $6 30@$7 25 for common to good Extra Ohio, and $6 30@[illegible] for common to choice Extra St. Louis, the market closing quiet. Southern Flour was firmer and rather more active; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $6 25@$7 for common to fair Extra, and $7 10@$9 for good to choice do. Rye Flour was steady; sales, 300 bbls. at $4 25@$5 20. Corn-meal was quiet but steady at $3 80@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 [illegible] 10 for Brandywine; sales, 300 bbls.

WHISKY—Was steady; sales, 150 bbls. at 92½c. for Western, duty paid.

GRAIN—Wheat was a shade firmer, with a moderate business doing for export and home use. The receipts were fair, but the offerings were rather light. Sales have been reported since our last of 185,000 bushels at $1 45@$1 52 for No. 2 Spring; $1 50 for Soft do.; $1 55@$1 56 for Winter Red Western; $1 [illegible] for Amber Michigan; $1 [illegible] for White Western; $1 56 for Amber Illinois; $1.70 for White State; $1 [illegible] for White Canada, and $1 60 for very choice Amber Southern; including 25,000 bushels of No. 2 Spring to arrive in October, at $1 50. Rye was scarce and firmer; sales 15,000 bushels Western at 87c.@88c. Barley was nominal. Barley Malt was dull. Corn has been in active request for export and for speculation; sales have been reported since our last of 410,000 bushels at 72c.@72½c. for Western mixed, in store, and 73c.@74½c. afloat, including 50,000 bushels of Western mixed for November at 75c. Oats were a shade firmer and active; sales of 75,000 bushels at 51½c.@54c. for Western and Ohio.

HAY—Is in fair request at $1 at for shipping, and $1 25@$1 35 for retail lots.

PROVISIONS—Pork was more active in a jobbing way, but a shade easier prices were current. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bbls. at $13 37@$13 50 for Mess, $10@$10 25 for Prime, and $11 50@$12 75 for Prime Mess; also, 750 bbls. Mess for September and October, at $13 37; 3,000 bbls. do. at $13 50, and 250 bbls. for October, at $13 45. Beef was dull at old rates. Sales were made of 70 bbls. at $7@$11 for Plain Mess, $10@$[illegible] for Extra do. Beef Hams were quiet; sales 30 bbls. at $18@$22. Tierce Beef was nominal at $[illegible] for Prime Mess, $19@$22 for India do. Cut-meats were steady at 10@12c. for Hams and 6⅛c.@7⅛c. for Shoulders; transactions were rumored, but no particulars divulged. Middles were quiet; we quote Long Clear at 8c. Lard was lower and more active, closing fairly steady; sales 1,200 tcs. at 9⅛c. for Steam and 9⅛c. for Kettle-rendered; also, 750 tcs. for September and November at 9⅛c.; 2,750 tcs. for September and January at 9⅛c., and 250 tcs. for October at 9⅛c. Freights are firm. Butter was dull and prices were a shade easier. We quote: State, fair to choice, 25c.@30c., and very inferior to fair at 18c.@24c.; Western, very good to fancy at 18c.@24c., and inferior to very good at 10c.@18c. Cheese was in good request for export at firmer rates. We quote fair to fancy State Factories at 9⅛c.@11⅛c.; 8c.@10c. for good to extra State Farm Dairy, and 6c.@9⅛c. for Western.

COTTON—The market for Cotton on the spot was less active, but prices remained firm. The demand was considerably for export. Sales 2,461 bales, including 644 bales to exporters; 1,395 bales to spinners; 120 bales to speculators, and 25 bales in transit. For forward delivery the market has been active at full rates. Sales 17,100 bales, basis Low Middling, including last evening: September, 100 bales at 19 3-16c.; 200 bales at 19⅛c. October, 200 bales at 19 11-16c.; 200 bales at 19⅛c.; 300 bales at 19 13-16c.; 300 bales at 19⅛c. October and November, 100 bales each at 19⅛c., together; November, 100 bales at 19⅛c.; 100 bales at 19 9-16c.; 300 bales at 19⅛c.; 200 bales at 19 11-16c. November, 100 bales, and December, 100 bales at 19⅛c., together; November and December, 100 bales each at 19⅛c.; 300 bales each, at 19⅛c.; November, December and January, 200 bales each, at 19⅛c., together; December, 300 bales at 19⅛c.; 200 bales at 19⅛c.; January, 300 bales at 19⅛c.; 200 bales at 19⅛c.; February, 300 bales at 19⅛c.; March, 300 bales at 19⅛c. Today, September, 400 bales at 19⅛c.; October, 300 bales at 19 11-16c.; 2,700 bales at 19⅛c.; 200 bales at 19 13-16c.; 100 bales at 19⅛c.; October and November, 300 bales each at 19 11-16c., together; November, 300 bales at 19 9-16c.; 1,900 bales at 19⅛c.; 1,600 bales at 19⅛c.; November and December, 200 bales each at 19⅛c.; 100 bales each at 19⅛c. December, 300 bales at 19⅛c.; 300 bales at 19⅛c.; January, 200 bales at 19⅛c.; 100 bales at 19⅛c.; February, 100 bales at 19⅛c.; April, 300 bales at 20⅛c. Exchanged—100 bales January for 100 bales October—even. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: September, 19⅛c.; October, 19.71c.; November, 19.81c.; December, 19.93c. The receipts at all the shipping ports today were 2,495 bales, and thus far this week 7,784 bales, against 7,412 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 18,278 bales, against 35,304 bales same time in 1870.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Good Ordinary	18⅛	18⅛	19	19
Low Middling	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Good Middling	22⅛	23	23⅛	23⅛

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

COFFEE—There has been but little doing. Dealers were in the market, but the small offerings and firm views of holders impeded business. Sales have been made, since our last, of 1,000 bags Rio, ex *Hallow*, and 352 bags do., ex *Electra*, on private terms. East and West India Coffees were inactive. We now quote: Java at 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@17⅛c.; Laguayra, 15⅛c.@18⅛c.; Rio, 11⅛c.@16⅛c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15c.@17⅛c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 17c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@17c.; Manila, 16c.@18⅛c.; Mexican, 16c.@18⅛c.; Savanilla, 15c.@17c.; Curacoa, 15c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@[illegible], gold, ₩ lb.

HEMP AND JUTE—Manila Hemp has been active and firm. Sales are 3,450 bales at 13⅛c., gold. Jute Butts are in more demand and firm. Sales are 1,300 bales at 3 13-16c., currency.

OILS—Linseed is firm at 88c., cash. Crude Fish have sold slowly at steady prices.

HOPS—The market remained quiet but firm at 40c.@55c. for the crop of 1871, 15c.@35c. for yearlings, and 10c.@16c. for older growths, ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—There has been no new feature developed in foreign since our last report. In domestic the business is more active, and prices tend to favor sellers. We notice sales of 250 hhds. Trinidad (P. R.) at 30c., and 750 bbls. New-Orleans at 51c.@62c. We quote:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@22c.	24c.@30c.
Cuba Clayed	21c.@22c.	24c.@26c.
Cuba Muscovado, Refining	—@—	31c.@37c.
Cuba Muscovado, Grocery	—@—	33c.@40c.
Porto Rico	—@—	35c.@55c.
English Islands	—@—	32c.@40c.
New-Orleans	—@—	50c.@80c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has advanced under small supplies and a good local demand, the market closing at 49c. Sales have been 400 bbls. part to arrive, at 50⅛c.@49c. Rosins—The market for Strained has ruled more active at easier prices; Pale grades are firm; sales are 3,300 bbls. strained at $2 95@$3 10; 300 bbls. Pale, $7 87⅛c., and 125 bbls. do. at $7 50. We quote at $2 95@$3 [illegible].

PETROLEUM—There has been rather more call from shippers, and holders have advanced prices a trifle, which checks business to some extent. Sales are 1,000 bbls. Refined for the month at 24⅛c., closing at 24⅛c.@24⅛c. for cargoes; also 500 bbls., buyers option all the year at 25c. Crude in bulk, is very firm at 13⅛c.@14c. for regular, and 14⅛c.@15c. for Heavy Oil. Case Oil is held at 29⅛c., with a quiet market. In Philadelphia the movement has been light, with prices, however, very firm. Sales have been 300 bbls. Refined for the month at 24c.; 2,000 bbls. for October at 24⅛c., and 2,500 bbls. High-test, for last half October, at 24⅛c. The Creek market has been very dull at $4 40 on Upper Road and $4 70 on Lower Road.

RICE—The market was steady with the usual jobbing trade. Sales have been made since our last of 250 bags Rangoon and Patna, at $4 87@$5 [illegible], and 25 tcs. Carolina, at $8 50@$8 75.

SUGARS—In Raw there was a little more doing, but the market lost rather than regained strength. Buyers remained indifferent, while holders displayed samples with more liberality. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 hhds., fully fair Refining Cuba at about 9⅛c.; 164 hhds. soft Refining at 9 21-100c.; 10 hhds. Porto Rico at 10⅛c.; 1,035 boxes at 10⅛c.; 216 boxes at 9⅛c., and 344 boxes Molasses goods at 9⅛c. We now quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9⅛c.; fair to choice Grocery grades from 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico, refining grades, from 9⅛c.@9⅛c., and Grocery, from 9⅛c.@11c. ₩ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10⅛c. ₩ lb. Refined has sold moderately at 11c.@13⅛c. ₩ lb., as the extremes.

TALLOW—There was a fair business doing at about former rates; 250,000 lbs. sold since our last at 9c.@9 5-16c.; also 40,000 lbs. Strained at 9⅛c.

FREIGHTS—Berth engagements today have been light. The inquiry has been less urgent, but the light amount of room offering keeps rates on a firm basis. The chartering business has been fair, very fair; Grain in the Grain line at full rates. In Petroleum tonnage very little has been done, rates being very irregular. To Liverpool, per steam, 7,500 bushels Wheat at 12⅛d.; to London, per sail, 15,000 bushels Wheat at 12d. A British steamer of 820 tons to Cork, for orders, excluding the west coast of Ireland, at 9s. 6d. A vessel of 4,000 tons to Glasgow at 8s. 3d. A vessel of 3,000 tons, with Grain, to Cork for orders at 9s; another of 1,300 tons to Cork for orders at 8s. 9d. A German brig to the United Kingdom, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 7⅛d.; an American brig, to Cork for orders and United Kingdom, with 2,300 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 3d.; a vessel, to arrive, with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 3d.; a vessel of 740 tons, to arrive, with Petroleum to the United Kingdom on private terms; a British brig to a direct port in the United Kingdom, with 1,800 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 9d.; a vessel to Glasgow, with Grain at 8s. 3d.; an American bark, to Cork for orders, with 3,300 quarters Grain at 8s.; three British barks, to arrive, to load with Grain on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,400 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 118,000 bushels; Oats, 122,000 bushels; Barley, 34,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 123,000 bushels; Corn, 177,000 bushels; Oats, 121,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS firm; Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 6c.@6½c. to New-York; canal-boats are not plenty. FLOUR active, and 1,500 bbls. were sold, part to ship East. WHEAT—The market is bare and nominally $1 36 for No. 2 Milwaukee Club to arrive. CORN active and higher; sales of 70,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 60⅛c., to arrive; 100,000 bushels do. at 60c., to arrive; 11,000 bushels high Mixed at 60c.; 20,000 bushels No. 2 Western, in lots, at 60⅛c.@60⅛c. OATS in fair demand and strong; sales of 25,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 41c.@41⅛c.; 50,000 bushels, for sample, at 40c.@40⅛c. RYE and BARLEY—Nothing done. SEEDS—Sales of 150 bags Timothy at $4. PORK and LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES entirely nominal. The receipts of CATTLE today were 544 head, making 8,725 head, against 7,995 head to the same time last week; the market continues active, and all qualities are selling at unchanged prices, closing firm; sales, 230 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,210 lbs. to 1,351 lbs. at $5 25@$6 25, and 119 head Kentucky Steers, ranging from 1,175 lbs. to 1,301 lbs., at $5 50@$6 25. SHEEP and LAMBS—The receipts are 2,604 head, and the market is dull and 12⅛c. lower than yesterday for Sheep. Lambs declined 12⅛c.@25c.; sales, 575 Indiana Sheep, ranging from 87 to 94 lbs., at $4 30@$4 75; 642 Ohios, ranging from 90 to 96 lbs., at $4 37⅛@$4 50; 1,208 Canada Lambs, ranging from 61 to 74 lbs., at $5 50@$6 62⅛. HOGS—The receipts are 2,847 head; the market is steady and active at unchanged prices; sales, 1,463 head, at $4 12⅛@$4 90 for common to choice.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 14.—FLOUR firm; Winter Superfine, $4 00@$4 25; Winter Extra, $4 40@$4 75; Winter Double Extra, $5 00@$5 30; Winter Treble Extra, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT excited; prices higher; No. 3 Fall Red, $1 20@$1 22; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 30. CORN firm, scarce and higher, especially for White; No. 2 White, at the elevator, 49⅛c.; Mixed, sacked, 51c.; choice White, 60c. OATS dull and drooping; Mixed, on the track, 28c.@29c.; do. sacked, 40c. BARLEY steady; No. 2 Iowa, 62⅛c.; No. 2 Fall, 70c.@75c. RYE firm at 60c. HIGHWINES firm at 89c. TOBACCO firm. HEMP unchanged. BAGGING unchanged. PORK quiet at $13 50@$13. BACON firm; jobbing and order lots of Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Ribsides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8c.; Clear Sides, buyer this month, 8⅛c. LARD firm at 9c.@9⅛c. for Tierce; 10⅛c.@11c. for Keg. Live HOGS firm at $4 25@$4 50. CATTLE firm; Texans, $1 50@$3 50; Natives, $2@$5. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Rye, 1,500 bushels Barley, 1,300 Hogs, 1,400 Cattle.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm. WHEAT active, stronger and irregular; No. 2 Spring, $1 17⅛, seller September, $1 18 seller October; during the afternoon firm at $1 17⅛@$1 18, seller September, $1 18@$1 18⅛, seller October. CORN active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 47⅛c., cash or seller September, 47⅛c.@47⅛c., seller October. OATS firmer and active; No. 2 30⅛c.@31⅛c. RYE active; No. 2, 63⅛c. BARLEY unsettled and irregular; No. 2 Spring, 61⅛c. HIGHWINES active and steady at 85⅛c. PORK, $13 75@$14. LARD, 9⅛c.@9⅛c. BACON—Clear Sides, 8⅛c., loose. Live HOGS active and firmer at $4 10@$4 85. CATTLE active and steady at $2 25@$6. FREIGHTS firmer and higher; to Buffalo, 9⅛c., by sail, 9⅛c. by steam. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bushels Wheat, 140,000 bushels Corn, 124,000 bushels Oats, 21,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 7,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 124,000 bushels Corn, 84,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Barley, 5,500 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 14.—FLOUR steady, with a good demand; sales, 2,000 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Amber Winter, $8 for White Winter, and $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT scarce; sales, 2,500 bushels Red Indiana, to arrive, $1 45; one car No. 1 White Michigan, $1 62. CORN scarce; sales, 3,500 bushels High Mixed, 64⅛c.; 700 do. 65c. OATS held at 47c. for Ohio. CORN-MEAL, $1 30 for bolted, $1 [illegible] for unbolted ₩ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged. Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $22@$24; Middlings, $27@$30 ₩ ton, as to quality. HIGHWINES, 90c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9⅛c.; Corn and Rye, 8c.; Barley, 7⅛c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson; $4 37⅛ to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS—16,500 bushels Wheat, 1,073,000 feet of Lumber. SHIPMENTS—3,900 bushels Barley, and 2,305,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 14.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm; Family, $5 75@$6. WHEAT in fair demand and higher; Red, $1 20@$1 25. CORN in fair demand and higher at 55c. RYE in fair demand and firm at 67c.@68c. OATS steady with a moderate demand at 33c.@38c. BARLEY in fair demand and firm at 80c.@83c. PORK steady with a moderate demand at $13 50. LARD steady with a moderate demand at 9c. Bulk MEATS—Demand light; holders firm; buyers and sellers apart, offering for Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Sides, 6c.@6⅛c. for Clear Rib; 6⅛c. for Clear. BACON—Demand light; holders firm; offering, Shoulders, 6⅛c.@6⅛c.; Sides, 7⅛c.@8⅛c.; asking, ⅛c. higher all round. Live HOGS in fair demand and higher at $4 25@$4 50. CATTLE dull and declined; prime, $5 75@$6 25; heavy receipts depress the market. WHISKY—Demand good at full prices; sales at 85c.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14.—TOBACCO active; sales, 172 hhds.; Lugs, $7@$8; low to medium Leaf, $8 25@$12 50. BAGGING quiet and steady at 17⅛c.@18c. FLOUR—Demand firm; Extra Family firm at $5 75. WHEAT firm at $1 15@$1 20 for prime to choice Red and White. CORN in fair demand and firm; Ear and Shelled, 55c. OATS in fair demand and firm, in bulk, 30c. RYE firm at 70c. on arrival. PROVISIONS—Holders firm, but there are few buyers for round lots; only a light order demand. PORK held $13 50@$13 75. BACON—Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c., packed. HAMS, 13⅛c.@14⅛c., packed. LARD, 9⅛c.@9⅛c. WHISKY steady at 86c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 14.—FLOUR—Spring Extra firmer at $5 87⅛@$6 50; Choice, $6 25. WHEAT active; No. 1, $1 18@$1 20⅛ cash; No. 2 at $1 17⅛@$1 18, seller September; No. 1, $1 22. OATS firm at 31⅛c. CORN scarce; No. 2 Mixed, 48c. RYE firm; No. 1, 60c. BARLEY steady; No. 2 Spring, 62⅛c. Lake FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 9⅛c.; to Oswego, 14⅛c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 14.—WHEAT in fair milling demand at full prices; the supply is moderate; sales one car White State, in bags, at $1 62. RYE quiet. CORN firm and in limited request; sales of 4,300 bushels Western Mixed at 71c., afloat, and 300 bushels round Yellow, in bags, at 76c. BARLEY quiet; sales one car No. 2 Western at 92c. OATS firm; sales of Western at 51c.@52c., and State and Western Ohio at 56c.

GALVESTON, Sept. 14.—COTTON quiet but steady; good Ordinary, 17c.@17⅛c.; net receipts, 784 bales; exports, coastwise, 50 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 11,681 bales.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 14.—FLOUR unchanged. CORN, nominally 65c. OATS, 55c. PORK, $13 50@$14 to. LARD firm and unchanged. BACON—Shoulders, 7⅛c.; 8⅛c.; Clear sides, 8⅛c.@9⅛c.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 21⅛c.; gross receipts, 17 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 14.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 270 bales; exports, coastwise, 623 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 4,250 bales.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20⅛c.; net receipts, 37 bales; gross, 46 bales; sales, 45 bales; stock, 730 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 14.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19⅛c.@19⅛c.; net receipts, 113 bales; exports coastwise, 16 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 5,278 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 14.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 349 bales; sales, 60 bales; stock, 2,409 bales.

NORFOLK, Sept. 14.—COTTON quiet; Low Middlings, 18⅛c.@18⅛c.; net receipts, 73 bales; exports coastwise, 113 bales; stock, 316 bales.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 14.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 120 bales; sales, 170 bales.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 14.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 45 bales; stock 261 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 14—1½ P. M.—Consols are quoted at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93⅛; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 90⅛.

4½ P. M.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England, shows a decrease in bullion of £[illegible] sterling. The total amount held by the bank is now £24,[illegible]. Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and account. United States 5-20s, 1862s, 93⅛; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 90⅛.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Rentes, 57f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is firm; the sales of the day are still estimated at 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Lard, 44s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Pork, 44s. ₩ bbl. for fine Western prime Mess; Lard, 44s. 6d. ₩ cwt.; Cheese, 50s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine; Bacon, 33s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

Evening.—Short-rib Middles BACON, 37s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Refined PETROLEUM, 19d. ₩ gallon.

Evening.—LINSEED-OIL, £33 15s. ₩ ton; Spirits of TURPENTINE, 35s. ₩ cwt.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY E. H. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. THIS DAY, (Friday,) Sept. 15, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
1,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
5 cases Layer Figs.
400 boxes Palermo Lemons.
50 cases Syrian Lemons.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE, UNDER these dates, (Aug. 7 and Sept. 1,) dissolved the partnership under the firm name of PRENDERGAST, BREHM & CO., J. W. PRENDERGAST remaining.

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AMERICAN WATCHES IN GREAT varieties, cuckoo, French and American clocks, jewelry, diamonds, sterling silver-ware. FRANKFIELD & CO., 300 6th-av., cor. 14th-st., and 323 8th-av., cor. 28th-st.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 1871.

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GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
NARCISSE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann, Mesers. Thorne, Rytinge, Miss Henrietta Osborne, and Miss Edith Challis.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. near Broadway.
DIVORCE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lonergan, Davidge, Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, and Miss Clara Morris.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
14th-st., near Broadway.
BURLESQUE PANTOMIME and COMEDY. Principal parts by Mr. F. Rosers, Miss Belmore and Miss Lizzie Willmore, Miss Scatanti and Miss Annie Adams.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Camille Dubois and Mr. Harry Beckett.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS and FAMILY JARS. Leading characters by Miss Lotta and Mr. Fiske.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. (Pantomime.) Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, and the Martes and Rizelly troupes.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Mr. Joseph K. Emmet and Miss Rose Evans.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. By the Vienna Lady Orchestra.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.
585-st., corner Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES AND COMICALITIES.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.
Latayette, between 4th and 5th ave.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, DANCING AND FUN.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 50th-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
Third-av., corner 63d-st.
EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS. Open day and evening.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 24 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also No. 1,261 Broadway, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Empress EUGENIE has arrived at Lisbon on her way to Spain, and has been called on by the King and Queen of Portugal.

An American brig is reported to have been lost off Land's End, England, and all hands to have perished.

A convention is now being held at Versailles, for the purpose of making some arrangement respecting the evacuation of the French Provinces still occupied by the Germans.

The French Government are at a loss to know how to dispose of their Communist prisoners. They have 30,000 of them, and think that it will be necessary to discharge 12,500 on account of inability to try them.

The members of a convention for the settlement of a customs treaty between France and Germany have presented one to the French Assembly, which, if carried out, will have the effect to reduce the number of German troops in that country to 50,000.

The Provincial Diets of the Empire of Austria opened yesterday, but in several districts the constitutional deputies absented themselves.

At the opening of the Bohemian Diet a letter was read from the Austrian Emperor, declaring his willingness to recognize the national rights of that province.

GENERAL.

The Indians of Minnesota have complained to the Bureau at Washington of encroachments on their reservations, and the United States Attorney of that State has been directed to take measures toward ejectment of the squatters.

The Massachusetts State Democratic Convention, at Springfield, yesterday, succeeded in selecting a full State ticket, as follows: For Governor, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Quincy; Lieutenant-Governor, S. O. LAMB, of Greenfield; Secretary of State, LUTHER STEVENSON, Jr., of Hingham; Treasurer, LEVI HEYWOOD, of Gardner; Auditor, FREDRIC ALLEN, of Pittsfield; Attorney-General, WM. W. WARREN, of Brighton.

The races at Lexington, Ky., were but poorly attended yesterday, owing to a very heavy rain, which also prevented very fast time.

The Women's Club in Washington is actively progressing in its work of reforming the city. The members are to build an institute for the purpose of teaching fallen women some useful occupation.

Pay-master HODGE, in a letter to his superior officer, acknowledges the defalcation with which he is charged.

A very large amount of public land has been disposed of during the past month in Nebraska and Dakota.

H. HATTERSLY, at Cleveland, Ohio, purchased yesterday morning two bottles of medicine for external and internal use. The drug clerk carelessly transposed the labels and HATTERSLY died from using the wrong medicine internally.

The Board of Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital, held a quarterly meeting at Poughkeepsie yesterday, and resolved to open a portion of the hospital on Oct. 1, for the accommodation of about 120 male patients.

COCHISE's band of Apaches leaving their women and children at the Peace Commissioners' reservation in New-Mexico, dashed into Camp Crittenden, Arizona, and ran off with sixty-three head of Government cavalry horses.

A dispatch from Kansas City says the express office of Ellis, Kansas, was robbed of $20,000 on Tuesday night. No particulars.

We are indebted to the Captains and Pursers of the *St. Laurent* and *Holsatia* for valued additions to our foreign files.

The trial of JAMES D. MARTIN, the defaulting cashier of the Hide and Leather Bank, at Boston, was indefinitely postponed yesterday on the ground of defendant's insanity. MARTIN was long ago convicted of the defalcation and was pardoned by President JOHNSON. The present trial is on charges of conspiracy in connection with the defalcation not covered by the President's pardon.

Two very disastrous fires at Saratoga, yesterday morning, destroyed the Park-place Hotel, the Columbian Hotel, and a large part of the Crescent. The entire loss will probably reach $600,000.

The official returns of the vote for Governor in Maine give PERHAM 49,903; KIMBALL, 39,784. Majority for PERHAM, 9,819.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Commissioners have reached Portland, Oregon, via Puget Sound, and will return to the East by way of Kenton. They express themselves entirely satisfied with the route and terminus which have been selected.

A German Suggestion for City Reform.

The *Staats Zeitung*, which is doing good service among the Germans in the cause of reform, is for remedying our municipal abuses in the true German fashion—*grund-lich*—from the bottom. It believes not merely in punishing the criminal members of the Ring, and breaking up the organization, but in so organizing our City Government as to make such "jobs" difficult, if not impossible, in the future. This, after all, is to every one of us the most important result to be expected from the disclosure of these frauds. We hope, indeed, for the severe punishment of those wealthy criminals, so that their names will become a proverb of the sure retribution awaiting the most successful swindlers and plunderers of the public. We believe that the "Tammany Ring" will become to all honest men, of whatever party, "a by-word and a hissing," and that the power of this corrupt City oligue is broken for many years. Such spoils of a vigorous campaign, made as our readers are aware amid many difficulties, against official roguery and municipal corruption, would alone reward all the sacrifices and toils of the effort. But we, in common with all honest citizens and all who possess property interests in this City, aim at something more. We want some political organization or arrangement for the future which shall make it more difficult for needy gentlemen to build costly palaces and villas, and buy millions of securities, and display diamonds and plate at the expense of our hard earnings. We would like to see the name of this great City a synonym for something else than jobbery and corruption, and democratic government redeemed from the reproach of our municipal disgrace.

It is too early yet to discuss the precise form in which the future City charter should be framed; but we can, at least, lay down a few guiding principles for the future organization of our affairs. Both the *Staats* journal and the *Nation*—a journal of a more philosophical cast than most of its contemporaries—concur in the opinion that the time has come for giving the taxpayers or property-owners, as such, an independent interest in the Government of this City. The *Nation* takes the broad ground that a municipal Government is like that of a moneyed corporation, and should be managed exclusively by those who pay or who own shares. The German journal, however, argues, very justly, that there are very many public interests—such as those of the Police, the schools, the sanitary condition, charities, and the like—which concern the whole population, and where all should have a voice; while there are others, relating to the payment of money, which peculiarly belong to tax-payers or property-owners.

A well-known correspondent has recently urged, with much skill, in these columns, that the defect of our present charter is that it is "not popular enough," and that the future Government should be made even more popular and general. Our German contemporary does not agree with this. It sees on the contrary that the present charter is based on the most universal suffrage, and the direct responsibility of the Executive to the people. Whatever defect lies in the present municipal organization, does not certainly come from its want of popular character, or a deficiency of responsibility. It is true, as our correspondent has urged, that "no Government can be better than its supporters." But, as the more practical German sees, Governments can be contrived to balance and check the deficiencies of their citizens. Our practical difficulty in the past has been that the comfortable and cultivated classes would not take part in the machinery of City politics. It will be so in the future. When this excitement has passed, well-known citizens like Mr. JAMES BROWN, Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, Mr. WILLIAM A. BOOTH, and numerous others, will retire from the scene and will not be found in party caucuses, where they are most needed.

Indeed, if they were there, they would be almost as much out of place as the Ward "roughs" would be in the finance meetings or money boards of the former. The business of primary meetings has become a science, and our best citizens are not trained in it. Nor will they ever be. Whatever we do for the future reorganization of the City must be done with a full understanding of this fact. Considering all this, the *Staats* journal proposes that the tax-payers should elect a branch of the City Government, which should have exclusive power over the expenditures, and audit all accounts. There would still be a popular branch, elected by the people, and with all other powers of a popular government intact; but, wherever bills of were to be paid they should pass under the supervision of this Auditing Board. Without discussing here the exact powers to be left to each branch of this proposed City Government, we can see at once that the scheme is based on a practical view of human nature, and would check much of the present corruption and jobbery. Those who pay, determine the expenditure of money. Those who have most interest in economy, are on guard over the outlays. The Auditing Board might be as corrupt as the popular Board, but both would not be apt to be corrupt in the same direction and in the same transaction.

We are persuaded that when the charter is formed for the future, it must, if it ever effectually prevent corruption and extravagance, contain some such provision, which shall give those who pay the taxes of the City a control over the expenditures.

Is Further Retrenchment Possible?

During the year ending Dec. 31, 1870, the Federal Government collected from the people of the United States the very considerable sum of $400,208,833. If these were 38,500,000 of us that year, we paid the United States $10 69 per head—man, woman, and child.

Everybody knows that this is a considerable burden, and if the Administration were wasteful or dishonest, or if the revenue were expensively or inefficiently collected, as it doubtless was under ANDREW JOHNSON, everybody would grumble. As it is, the people grin and bear it, and hope for better things. They feel that under President GRANT the revenue is faithfully collected, the debt has been mastered and is diminishing, and we are, in fact, gaining on our burdens.

That we are doing well, however, is no reason why we should not do better, if we can; and that we may hope presently to do better, Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON shows, in an article in the October number of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Mr. ATKINSON's article is in part a strong and remarkably well-informed presentation of the wishes of the revenue reformers; and this part deserves the careful study of all who desire to know what this party aims at. We recommend it to our readers, for everybody pays taxes in some shape, and everybody is interested, therefore, in the question, how the necessary revenue should be raised, so as least to interfere with industry. All taxes are burdens; but we suppose everybody will allow that a burden may be made easier by its skillful adjustment to the back of him who bears it—or unnecessarily painful by an unskillful adjustment.

But the part of Mr. ATKINSON's article which will attract universal attention is that in which he analyzes the expenses of the Government, and which, giving the President full credit for the economy and efficiency of his administration, suggests first the possibility of an important reduction in taxation, and next a modification, in the direction of far greater simplicity, in the methods by which the revenue may be raised.

Putting aside all theories of taxation, on which the differences between different schools are apparently interminable and irreconcilable, what the mass of citizens are vitally interested in is that the taxes shall not continue greater than they need to be; and that they shall be collected in such a manner as will be the least oppressive to the general industry and business of the country. We condense Mr. ATKINSON's financial proposition, which, if he were Secretary of the Treasury, might be called his report. Briefly, then, he believes that for the year 1872, for which Congress at its next session must legislate, the Federal Government may be carried on, including the interest on the debt, and every other expense, and a payment of $88,000,000 on the debt, for $268,753,819—instead of $400,208,833, which we paid in 1870. He reaches this greatly reduced estimate thus: He allows for the cost of the War Department fifty per cent. more, for the Navy sixty per cent. more, and for the civil and miscellaneous appropriations twice as much as the average expenditures per annum for the years 1859, 1860 and 1861; he adds the present appropriations for pensions and Indians, and the interest on the public debt as it will be required in 1873; and the total sum, which covers all the expenses of the Federal Administration, and pays $88,000,000 of debt beside, on this basis, is, as we before stated, $268,753,819.

Is it possible, everybody will ask, to make so great a reduction in taxation? Certainly, it seems reasonable that the ordinary expenses of the Government, on a peace-footing, should not be more than sixty per cent. higher in 1873, under economical management, than they were under the extravagant administration of Mr. BUCHANAN. If they need to be much more than that, it will be necessary to prove it to the people, or they will be dissatisfied. Mr. ATKINSON, be it understood, does not accuse the present Administration of extravagance; he argues that our peace expenses ought to be increased only in proportion to the increase in our population. "It is true," he writes, "that our expenses have been greatly reduced since the war, but great reduction remains to be accomplished."

Of course, if it can be shown that Mr. ATKINSON's estimate of the necessary expenses of the Federal Government is too small, his proposal must fall. But he has evidently carefully considered his figures; he allows all that is needed for interest, pensions and Indian affairs; and he adds more than sixty per cent. to the cost of BUCHANAN's administration, which was believed to have been so wasteful that the charge of extravagance was one of the most serious against it in the campaign of 1860. Those who oppose him will find it necessary to show good reasons.

As to the means for raising the revenue, he remarks, that

First—"The whole interest on the public debt is now more than paid by the excise taxes upon whisky, tobacco, beer, banks and stamps."

Second—"The Customs revenue is therefore needed for the same purposes to which it was applied before the war, unless we choose to include a moderate annual payment upon our debt."

Third—He would therefore abandon the income tax; and he shows, by official figures, that one hundred and twenty million dollars, all that is needed from tariff revenue, "can be very easily raised from duties upon tea, coffee, sugar, wines, liquors, and fancy goods, at substantially the rates now imposed, with duties upon silk fabrics at about thirty-five per cent., (the highest rate possible to be levied without inducing smuggling and fraud,) and with the addition, for the present, of rates of duty upon manufactures of wool, worsted, cotton, linen, china and glass, levied as far as possible at specific rates, but equal to twenty per cent. ad valorem; all chemicals, drugs, dye-stuffs, together with wool, pig-iron, raw steel, hides, lumber, leather, coal, and other so-called raw materials, being added to the free list."

Now, this statement, made under his own name, by a gentleman well known as one of the ablest statisticians in the country, and fortified, so far as we can see, at every point by official figures, is so startling that it will receive general attention. Whatever may be our theories upon the questions of protection and free trade, none of us care to pay unnecessary taxes or to bear needless burdens. When a man, in these days, has paid his City, County, State and Federal taxes, he finds a considerable part of his income swept away, and if he means to balance his accounts, he too often has to deny himself or his family some accustomed comforts or luxuries. If it is true, as Mr. ATKINSON asserts, that we may considerably reduce our expenses, and that in doing so we may relieve ourselves of a large number of vexatious and injurious taxes which oppress many industries, interfere injuriously with business, as well as deprive us of many comforts—why, by all means, everybody will say, let it be done. If the income tax is needless let it be repealed, and the sooner the better. If the statutes are loaded with taxes which may as well be taken off, let them come off. That is what the general public will say, regardless of the theories of the theorists.

Therefore, unless it can be shown that Mr. ATKINSON has blundered, his "budget" is liable to lead to a demand for very important reforms.

The Rivals—A New Comedy.

Readers of the *Tribune* cannot but have observed the very disparaging view which its highly-respected editor takes of that distinguished lady, Mrs. VICTORIA WOODHULL. True, he has never applied to her any epithet by which a woman might feel deeply injured; but it is safe to say that his general tone toward her has not been marked with that grave courtliness and decorous gallantry for which he is remarkable in his treatment of all persons, and particularly of the fairer half of human-kind. During the past few months the acrimony of the *Tribune's* tone toward Mrs. WOODHULL has noticeably increased, and, indeed, weak by week, it becomes more and more bitter. It has even turned upon its quondam acolyte and disciple, its young Apollo of recent years, THEODORE TILTON, because that gentleman has beamed upon the fair VICTORIA. He has lately written her "biography," in which she appears haloed, nimbus-clad, borne gradually heaven-ward in a sort of protracted Assumption. This immortal romance, the *Tribune* fell foul of and mauled in the most malicious manner, reading it with claws and heels, and scattering its mangled fragments over many columns.

Now, why is this? Why should this lady, surely one of the most harmless and inoffensive of her sex, and one who, if let alone, would remain in that modest retirement and obscurity so congenial to her—why should she be thus attacked? Why should the *Tribune* be distinguished as the first and fiercest of her foes? Reflection brings the answer to this question, particularly when we consider the *Tribune's* recent rancor. Mrs. WOODHULL is a candidate for the Presidency. In this we find excuse, if not justification, for the *Tribune's* harsh treatment. Something must be pardoned to rivalry. Jealousy is not lovely in its manifestations; but it brings sufficient pain to the fair breast that feels it, to win some pity for her sufferings, some lenience in the judgment of her conduct. The remarks of rival beauties upon each other are never taken quite seriously—with the implicit confidence, for instance, which one would give to a letter by HALL, or a statement of account by CONNOLLY; so we must make allowances. When Minerva appears, bearing what she calls "the ominous name of Victoria," yet Minerva mighty in wisdom and awful in chastity, shall not the other goddesses be pardoned for saying that it's strange what men can find to admire so much in that forward creature? Let us be reasonable. Rivals must not be judged too harshly.

When Mr. TILTON told the world, in his romantic biography, or his biographical romance, that this victorious Minerva writes "English not unworthy of MACAULAY,"—that "in pleasant weather she has a habit of sitting on the roof of her stately mansion on Murray Hill, and there communing hour by hour with the spirits;"—that "her enterprises are not the coinage of her own brain, but of their divine invention;"—that DEMOSTHENES, "the great Greek statesman," has for years been "her prophetic monitor, mapping out the life which she must follow, as a chart for a ship sailing at sea;"—that she was "betrothed by the powers of the air" to the gentleman who officiates as husband to her;—and when the biographer announces officially that this majestic and superhuman creature "is now a candidate for the Presidency of the United States,"—what could be expected but that a thrill of alarm, of dread, of apprehension, should pierce her rival's tender heart, and that envy and jealousy should curdle the milk of that sweet nature? Not more surely did the Greek shepherd have to make his choice between the Juno, Minerva, and Venus of antiquity than the American people will have to make theirs between GRANT and WOODHULL and GREELEY, the Juno, Minerva and Venus of the modern political world. But who can doubt where the choice will lie? Let then, the fair deity of the *Tribune* calm her fears and dwell hereafter in serene security. Who can guess what she will promise to obtain the prize?—perhaps another book upon political economy. It is not for us to compose such quarrels, but we beg, in the interests of celestial harmony, that these jealous bickerings may cease. The Venus of the *Tribune* may surely count upon receiving the apple, although, perhaps in consideration of "What I Know About Farming"—which, by the bye, is a most interesting book, worthy almost to be ranked with CONSUELO's *Rural Rides*—the prize might be made a turnip.

The Torpedo Mysteries.

It hardly needed the cruel reminder of yesterday, to make it evident that no laws are so grossly neglected as those which prescribe securities for the safety of human life. Within a few weeks, we have seen over a hundred lives sacrificed to the greed or the neglect of wealthy corporations. A defective switch, a worn-out boiler, an overcrowded railroad traffic, have each numbered their scores of maimed, scalded and slaughtered victims. But, terrible as is the responsibility attaching to the authors of these disasters, it could be pleaded on their behalf that they were engaged in avocations of a perfectly necessary character, though they had disregarded the safeguards which they were morally, as well as legally, bound to observe. Yesterday's torpedo explosion, on the other hand, had its origin in an entirely illegal traffic, and a callous disregard of the plainest dictates of ordinary humanity. It ought to have been impossible for such an occurrence to have happened anywhere, and it ought to have been doubly impossible that it should take place in the crowded streets of a great City. There is, in the first place, an obvious impropriety in permitting the manufacture and sale of dangerous toys like these at all. But if such things are to be made, they ought to be stored and transported under restrictions similar in kind to those which govern the conveyance of gunpowder. To send out a package of "Union torpedoes," so packed that a slight concussion of the box should result in killing or wounding everybody near it, is just as criminal as it would be to throw an Orsini bomb into the midst of a crowd, to see whether it would go off or not. Whether the locality or the mode of the occurrence be taken into account, the tragedy is equally monstrous.

The recklessness with which this torpedo trade was carried on, appears to have been shared pretty equally by the subordinates and principals of the firm who manufactured them. The latter permitted the deadly toys to be packed in wooden boxes of the thinnest possible construction, and the former were accustomed to handle these dangerously frail packages with an evident disregard of the nature of their contents. It was customary, it appears, to throw the boxes on the pavement out of the wagons which brought them, and little boys were permitted to roll them over into the warehouse, to be registered for transmission beyond the City. The sale or storage of Union torpedoes in New-York was illegal, and it is declared that, technically, the law was not broken, since they were merely brought here for orders, and were only kept on the premises long enough to be addressed to dealers in other cities. Even on this ground, however, it is clear enough that the temporary detention of such goods, first at the warehouse and then at the freight depot, was in clear violation of the letter of the law. On the higher ground, that whether the trade were legal or not, such precautions ought to have been adopted in packing that the roughest handling could not have produced fatal results, the guilt attaching to this calamity becomes still greater. Three lives is too heavy a penalty to pay for parsimonious negligence in the pursuit of a highly profitable monopoly, and the public demand for a rigid investigation will be stern and unanimous.

The Thieves for Adventure.

The Eldorado of the Pacific appears to be renewing the wild story of her lawless youth, and her highwaymen and bandits bid fair to make the Sierras as celebrated as the Apennines or the Pyrenees. Sentimental travelers in Italy and Spain sometimes complain of the prosaic security which now attaches to a journey through those lands, and sigh for the pleasant pre-railway days, when one could not go from Rome to Ravenna, or from Madrid to Cadiz, without the certainty of being plundered by the most ferocious brigands. These disappointed ones have only to to to California. Only seven days from New-York, or three weeks from Paris, has a land where the boldest deeds of RINALDINI, and other famous robbers of story, are daily rivaled. Repeatedly within the last few months the mail stage has been attacked and despoiled. Pursuit in every case has been fruitless, the tortuous defiles of the Sierra affording a ready refuge to the desperadoes.

In the way of good old-fashioned buccaneering, what could be more enlivening than the recent episode at Minatitlan? The spirit of LAFFITE must have been in ecstacies over this congenial exploit on his familiar cruising-ground. All the incidents have a most captivating flavor of old-time piracy and massacre. A couple of trading vessels are peacefully loading off the coast. They are under the flag of a friendly but unloved nation—the hateful flag of *les maldites Americanos*. To the patriotic Mexican mind they offer an irresistible temptation, so a boat-load of valiant cavaliers, armed to the teeth, pull off to one of the obnoxious traders, board her with profuse professions of friendship, and, at a suitable opportunity, revolver in hand, set upon the unsuspecting Captain. Undoubtedly, though it is not mentioned in the record, each gallant buccaneer, as he made his onslaught, observed, "Ha! ha!" and twirled his moustaches in blood-thirsty fashion. Unhappily, however, for the interests of romance, the beleaguered Captain proved to be a man of courage and resources, so that the ship was not taken, as, by every rule of tradition it should have been, and every survivor of the crisis made to walk the plank. On the contrary, eight out of ten of the invaders were killed on the spot, and the other two barely escaped to the shore. The remaining events are more in the appropriate order—the return of the pirates in larger force to the attack, the vain efforts of the Captain to make sail, and his final abandonment of the vessel, which falls into the hands of the enemy. Then comes the exciting cruise in small boats of the fleeing sailors, thirty became adrift without food or water, until they are happily picked up by their consort, which in turn becomes the object of attack. The scoundrels come on in boats, seventy or eighty strong, and armed with rifles and a howitzer. But the other Captain is also a man of judgment and coolness. He reserves his fire till the last moment, and the enemy retires in confusion to the shore. So the harassed shippers are able at last to make sail, and to arrive eventually, with one vessel, at the nearest American port.

Of another sort of adventure, but hardly, if is to be feared, less criminal, is that said to be contemplated by the Garibaldian Gen. BIXIO. He has fitted out a vessel with which he proposes ostensibly to go into the merchant service, but really, it is whispered, to emulate the wonderful achievements of the well-known Rajah BROOKE, and found a red-shirted empire somewhere in the Eastern seas. Where he will locate his seat of power the brave General either does not yet know, or has not consented to divulge. He may intend to take advantage of the Cretan difficulty and bring his prowess to the aid of that warlike people. Wherever the star of his destiny takes him, however, he will probably find more difficulties than he has counted on. Filibustering against the heathen and the heretic is less popular now than in the time of CORTES, and PIZARRO, and DRAKE, and it is doubtful if our day will witness any repetition of that curious career, the result equally of audacity and fortune, by which an obscure Englishman made himself the ruler of an alien and powerful people. WALKER's failure in Nicaragua was probably the last of such exploits in the present century, and the good Gen. BIXIO will get more of trading in the solid staples of commerce than in such brittle stuff as crowns and principalities.

Yet the project is worth noting, as indicating in a faint degree that restless spirit of the present, which, not less in the novelty of its crimes and the awfulness of its disasters, than in the greatness of its political and moral changes, seems to hint at some approaching revulsion of the present order of things. Perhaps it is the millenium which those estimable people in the Universal Peace Society are trying so hard to forestall, or it may be something worse. Nobody but Dr. CUMMING, or the Sybil of Wall-street, Mrs. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL, can tell how things will turn out.

MINOR TOPICS.

We give, in another column, a fresh installment of our correspondent "G. G.'s" sparkling and original "Notes at Travel." The picturesque of the mining region of Colorado are of that vivid and accurate kind which leaves a lasting impress upon the memory, while the quiet humor and the social sympathy which pervade these papers render them at once pleasant and healthy reading.

It is somewhat difficult to extract from the respectable commonplaces of Gov. HOFFMAN's speech at White Plains, any indication of his position with reference to the leaders of the City Ring. If his remarks had any bearing upon their case, it was a condemnatory one. The people of Westchester were warned that, in the more comprehensive system of local government which would shortly be necessary for their more important communities, they must demand of their representatives economy of expenditure and administration and a sacrifice of private to public interests. "The people must understand," says Gov. HOFFMAN, "that the great secret of a successful local government is, that the local officers are not to be in theory only, but in fact under the eye of their constituents." Precisely so, but it is somewhat unfortunate that Gov. HOFFMAN should have lulled so materially to remove the most infamous clique of local officers that the country has seen, beyond "the eye of their constituents." Unlike the Tammany leaders, however, the Governor still has a political future, and if his practice in the present crisis squares with his theory, he may do much to wipe out a highly questionable record.

In giving a list of "our governing families," in yesterday's TIMES, it was by no means our intention to cast reflections on all the names mentioned therein, much less to identify them with our official plunderers. The names of Judge DALY and Judge BRADY stand deservedly high, and are above reproach in this community; if our ruling families were all like them the people would be content to let them rule. Neither should the name of Judge MCCUNN be classed with the Municipal pirates; he has not made his fortune by plundering the City Treasury, and has never been a favorite with those who have.

The "Ring" organs are making a great outcry about the defalcations of Pay-master HODGE, of the United States Navy, and Assistant Postmaster NORTON, of this City, which they try to saddle upon a Republican Administration as an offset against the robberies of the Tammany thieves. The total amount of the Hodge defalcation is about the same as the City was swindled out of in the one article of carpets pretended to be furnished to the new Court-house, and NORTON's deficit would hardly pay ANDY GARVEY for two hours' plastering. There is also this remarkable difference, that HODGE admits his guilt, surrenders himself to the authorities, and offers to make all the restitution in his power, while NORTON has burned over his whole property to the Government, which is more than ample to make good the defalcation. When our Ring thieves shall show a like penitence and restore the thirteen millions they have stolen from the Treasury, there will be some pertinence in the comparison, except that, in the magnitude of the robberies, Tammany can challenge the world for a rival.

The argument of the Controller's counsel, at yesterday's hearing of the injunction suit, was, in several points, absurdly irrelevant. To defend the Ring by a reference to the glories of the Central Park is about as inapt an apology for their fraudulent expenditures as could well be imagined. Had the Central Park been laid out under the direction of the men who controlled the Court-house, it would, doubtless, have presented quite as scandalous a record. Unfortunately for Mr. BRADY's logic, the blunders and extravagance of Park administration have all occurred since the Ring wrested it out of the hands of honest men. Mr. BRADY found, however, an opportunity to be both vigorous and consistent in argument when referring to COMPTROLLER's determination not to pursue "Guilty" or innocent, this prosecution must stand or fall together. If and is condemned, it is a deplorable and deep damnation to all, and if one is acquitted it shall be the acquittal of all." On this issue the learned counsel and the public are perfectly at one, and it is possible enough that their anticipations of the result do not, if the truth were known, materially differ.

It is amusing to witness the efforts of the men whom the *Herald* of yesterday praises in one column under the names of Mr. "RING" and Mr. HAY, and ridicules in another column as "*Tremblons* free lovers," to imitate the style of their editorial chief during his absence last West on a stumping tour for the Presidency. Thus in yesterday's *Tribune* they make a desperate attempt to personate "H. G." by composing an editorial paragraph in this style: "Mr. Naval Officer A. H. LAFLIN! Attorney!" which is followed up in the next sentence by "Come out of the dark, Mr. LAFLIN!" All of which has a certain "Tremblons sound," or the *Herald* would say; but still it does not come up to the standard of the original, who would have put it thus: "LAFLIN, you scoundrel, come forth! You lie, villain, basely, wilfully lie!"

We are informed that NATHANIEL SANDS, who still claims to be agent of the Citizens' Association, continues to collect funds from merchants, insurance companies, bank officers, and others to support that defunct concern. We say distinct, because it has given no signs of life for five years past. The Citizens' Association was organized to oppose the frauds of our Municipal thieves, and to protect the tax-payers from their depredations; but since SANDS accepted a ten-thousand-dollar office under the Ring, we have heard no complaint against any Department of the City Government from that quarter, although plunder and misgovernment have been as rife as ever. We cannot see, therefore, why tax-payers should continue to pay their money into a concern which has ceased to protect their interests, and become an ally of the Ring. The first thing SANDS holds a position where he can raise or lower the assessments on their property, cannot be supposed to influence their action. We have been furnished with a list of officers and employes of the Citizens' Association who have obtained office from the "Ring," from which tax-payers can judge how much "protection" they are likely to get from the Association. Here they are: NATHANIEL SANDS, Tax Commissioner, salary $10,000; a son of SANDS, Assessor, $7,500; another son of SANDS, Clerk in Tax Office, $3,000; brother-in-law of SANDS, also in Tax Office, $3,000; WM. WOOD, Dock Commissioner, $10,000; R. M. HUNTER, Dock Commissioner, $10,000; a brother of HUNTER, Tax Office, $3,000; JOSEPH P. DALY, Judge of Common Pleas, $10,000; several other clerks in departments, making the salaries altogether about $100,000 per annum.

AMUSEMENTS.

Drummers.

AFFAIRS AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

MR. BANDMANN's engagement at the Grand Opera-house ends with this week. Last evening was his benefit, and the "Merchant of Venice" was thoroughly acted. On Monday next, Mr. GUSTAVUS PHILLIPS, a new delineator, will commence a series of representations at the same theatre. He is to appear in a fresh piece, entitled "Corky Gosh," and prepared with an eye to Mr. PHILLIPS' accomplishments. The distribution of characters will prove less severe with that gentleman, Messrs. J. B. Bradley, Bratton, H. Thorne, Barry, M. W. Fales and C. T. Parsloe, Misses Osborne, Rose Burke, Edith Challis and Emma Cline, and Mme. Ponisi.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

On Monday evening Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK's new theatre, on Fourteenth-street, between Fourth-avenue and Broadway, was opened for the first time. So much has appeared concerning it in various periodicals that the public curiosity was quite excited, and the place (certainly was visited by thousands, of whom only sixteen hundred could possibly be admitted within. There were only a few ladies present. The theatre is exceedingly fine and commodious, is elegantly decorated, and is capable of seating fourteen hundred people with comfort. Its architectural lines are beautiful, especially those of the auditorium, which curves from the proscenium in an exact half circle. The slope of the parquette is simply perfection, and maybe be imitated to advantage by all builders of theatres. The frescoing and painting are in excellent taste, and the boxes are marvels of rich furnishing. As for the performance, it was a cottage. There was a burlesque about "Ulysses; or, the Return of U. G.," which adjusted Mr. FELIX MORRIS opportunities for gags not always of a high order, and gave prominence to the symmetrical limbs of Miss GRATTAN, Miss LESLIE WILLMORE and Miss BELLE HOWITT. The dialogue was not good, and the burlesque very wearisome, but all wound up with a delightful ballet, in which Mlle. BONFANTI, BERETTA, the pretty SCHNEITZER sisters, Miss LOUISA LESCOMTE and others distinguished themselves by their artistic dancing. Then came some variety business, which was warmly applauded, the oratorical effort of Hooney DOUGHERTY being particularly appreciated, and the very long performance concluded with a pantomime which almost every one was too tired to enjoy. We shall be afforded a better opportunity to judge of the merits of the representation when the hurry of the opening nights shall have subsided.

Musical.

SIMPLY NOTES.

Mme. VANZINI, of the Parepa-Rosa English Opera Troupe, was among the passengers by the *Scotia*, at this port, Wednesday.... Mlle. PAULINE CAMPBA has returned from Europe.... By the *St. Laurent*, at this port, Wednesday, arrived M. BARRE, the baritone of the Strakosch Italian Opera Troupe. M. BARRE is to sing Valentine, in "Faust," on the opening night of the season, and will fill all the principal parts in the line.... Mme. ANNA BISHOP was among the passengers by the *France*, which reached this City, from Liverpool, Wednesday.

MOULTON CONCERTS.

We have reason to believe that Mrs. MOULTON will positively sing in a series of concerts to be given at Steinway Hall, in the middle of the coming month.

Medico-Legal Notes in the Case of Hallock.

Last evening Dr. GEORGE BURR, of Binghamton, N. Y., read before the Medico-Legal Society of this City some medico-legal notes on the case of HALLOCK, the murderer. After giving a description of the circumstances attending the murder for which HALLOCK was executed and of his previous life, he exhibited the murderer's cranium, which, he said, possessed several peculiarities. It was very nearly circular; the walls were fully a quarter of an inch thick, and the interior was much smoother than is usually the case. Physically HALLOCK was a strong and active man and mentally he was by no means of not the superior, of the majority of his fellows. HALLOCK combined, he possess two natures. At times he assumed that bearing and language of a refined and educated gentleman, and at others he was the coarse and vulgar ruffian, using coarse and blasphemous language, and indulging in all sorts of profanity. Retaining feeling and affection for his fellow-man he had none. His word was constantly broken and he appeared to think himself perfectly justified in removing every obstacle from his path that impeded his attainment of the object of his desires. Taking him altogether he was an aggregation of contradictions—mild and amiable at one moment; brutal and ruffianly the next. Yet he could not be considered to be insane, and indeed he had the greatest horror of being so considered.

After a vote of thanks to Dr. BURR, the Society appointed a committee to consider the legal aspect of the crime of abortion, and to suggest such changes in the law as they deem advisable.

POLITICAL.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

Organization of the State Convention—John Quincy Adams Nominated for Governor—A Full State Ticket Selected—Other Items.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 14.—The Democratic State Convention has assembled, put a State ticket in nomination, built a platform, chosen delegates to the National Convention which is to nominate a candidate for President, wrangled and talked fiercely on various topics and over almost every motion, and with absorbing its candidates, adjourned. The State ticket is headed by Col. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, as I predicted in yesterday's dispatch, and the platform is fashioned from the new departure pattern.

The Convention was organized at the appointed hour by the choice of Hon. EDWARD AVERY as Chairman, who, half a dozen others as minor and ornamental officers. Mr. AVERY has long been a prominent Democrat of the State. He has been in both branches of the Legislature, an extreme Democrat, and as progressive Democrat, and as progressive Democrat, and has filled honorable and most honorable political offices in the State and nation.

ADDRESS OF MR. AVERY.

Mr. AVERY, on taking the chair, made a long and somewhat important speech, as he endeavored to mark out the course the Democratic Party is expected to pursue during the coming national campaign. After a brief introduction, he drove directly into a discussion of national issues. His review of the events at the close of the war, heralded the death of LINCOLN, whom he highly eulogized, and denounced the course of the Republican Party since that time in the bitter terms usually employed by Democratic orators, declaring that it had scraped only to perpetuate its own power; had been guilty of most astounding corruptions and violations of the Constitution, and had endeavored to dissolve the Union by Congressional enactments. By the side of this record he greatly placed that of the Democratic Party. Throughout its grand career, he said, the Democratic Party has never wilfully violated any provision of the Constitution, nor had any collaborative body of the Democracy, for it must be remembered that nullification and secession were taught by some of the ablest commentators of the Constitution as within purview of that instrument, and sincerely believed in by a large portion of citizens who never really affiliated with the Democratic Party. Drifting inexorably toward the subject of the amendments to the Constitution and the new departure doctrine, he argued with some labor to show that it is the plain, clear duty of the Democratic Party to accept these amendments now that they are established in the Constitution, because of their self-declared determination to stand by that instrument. The dead, he declared, must bury the dead. Let yesterday sleep in undisturbed slumber; and inflaming no banner, buckling on our armor, let us push on in the conflict of to-day. But shall we unfurl a new banner; shall we take a new departure? No, gentlemen, never! It shall be the old Stars and Stripes, the banner of the old and the young Democracy, and our motto shall be the old, old motto: "The Constitution and the Union." The support of the one is essential to the maintenance of the other. [Prolonged applause.] The Democracy propose to bring back the Government to the principles of its framers. At present the citizens of all the States enjoy their liberty not by rights but by sufferance. The will of one man is made paramount to State Constitutions and laws, and the whole tendency of the Republican Party is to centralize the whole power of Government in the hands of Congress or its agents. The sum of the party in power is to revolutionize the form of Government, and this is the issue to be met, and for ever the Democracy must avert. Mr. AVERY then left the national questions for a while and proceeded to discuss the records of Dr. LOWELL and Gen. BUTLER, who claims to be among the most sincere of Republicans. BUTLER, he said, while in the Democratic ranks, was distinguished for his readiness in giving any pledge or promise which was necessary to secure his end, and for the ease and facility with which he broke them. Knowing that he could not be nominated for Governor now, if the old party leaders were permitted through their risen and ominous to control the Convention, he eager was on there, and plans a campaign which inevitably leads to his nomination by the regular Convention or some other body. With the entire business of the party against him, and the leading newspapers of the State and country, he has undoubtedly reached that eminence where he sends notes that consume the moral pest when he exclaims:

"The power of hell about me rage,
And I must fight or die."

Mr. AVERY, in homage with others in his party, hopes much from the present family quarrel of the Republicans, and thinks the hour of the Democrats has arrived. He next pitched into the course of the Legislature in the State; spoke at length upon the suffrage, and the need of economy in the administration of State finances. Concluding he laid down boldly the new-departure platform. Demanded reform in the civil service, reduction of taxes, and readjustment of the revenue, and, in fine, everything possible in the way of a change.

Mr. AVERY was not allowed to make his speech without interruption. It was rather long, and to some, evidently tedious. There were frequent disorderly exhibitions, and one delegate moved that "he reading be dispensed with," while another individual cried out, "do stop, we're getting tired." But Mr. AVERY went on bravely, and succeeded in getting through without serious accident. His allusion to BUTLER was received with a perfect whirlwind of enthusiasm.

A NEW PROPOSITION.

After the address the customary committees were formed, and the machinery set in motion. In the meantime several gentlemen had something to say about the formation of the State Committee, and views of future action, and in the furtherance of pet schemes. One persistent delegate, an old man named ANDERSON, presented the following elaborate proposition, which he wished referred to a special committee. The Convention wouldn't hear it then, but afterward consented, when the old gentleman made a short speech in its favor, and was terribly ridiculed for his pains, though perfectly unconscious of it. I would recommend the people of the United States to petition the President through the Secretary of State to open by diplomacy with other nations a treaty to create a Supreme Judicial Court of nations. Each nation shall appoint a Judge at a salary which shall not be increased nor diminished, and they shall have power to appoint a presiding Judge and Clerk and shall also have power to impanel a jury of twenty-four to sit on each and every case, and the Judges from the two nations that are at difference shall not sit on the Bench, but shall get the next nearest adjoining five nations, and any part of a nation wishing to become independent shall have power to choose a Judge, and lay it before the Supreme Judicial Court of nations, and if they recognize their claim, they shall become part of the family of nations; but if not, they shall retain their former nationality, and if both nations shall agree to sustain the decision of said Court.

I would recommend to the President of the United States the advisability of creating a Supreme Judge of Indian affairs, then let the Indians appoint two side judges. And in all cases tried before said Court there shall be six Indians and six white men to sit on the jury, and all cases of difference shall come before this Court, whose decision shall be final.

It is unnecessary to add that nothing beyond discussion to, and laughing at, the proposition was done.

THE STATE TICKET.

Mr. ADAMS was nominated for Governor unanimously by acclamation; and the ticket was further completed by a committee of the Convention, as follows:

Lieutenant-Governor—SAMUEL O. LAMB, of Greenfield.

Secretary of State—LUTHER STEPHENSON, of Hingham.

Treasurer—LEVI HAYWOOD, of Gardner.

Auditor—PHINEAS ALLEN, of Pittsfield.

Attorney-General—WILLIAM W. WARREN, of Brighton.

THE DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

As anticipated, there was much wrangling over the choice of delegates at large to the National Presidential Convention of next year. The subject was brought up by a motion to appoint a committee to nominate candidates for the positions. This was vigorously and excitedly opposed by a half dozen or more, all of whom attempted to speak at once. Then it was proposed that the matter be referred to a special Convention, to be held in the Spring, when, it was suggested, the course of the Democratic Party in the country would be more clearly defined than now, and the delegates could be properly instructed. This, also, was bitterly opposed, and finally it was decided, but not until after some sharp talking, and cutting personal allusions, that the delegates should be chosen by open ballot. This was done with the following result:

CHARLES G. GREENE, editor of the Boston Post.
GEORGE W. GALE, of Worcester.
GEORGE M. STEARNS, of Chicopee.
JOSIAH G. ABBOTT, of Boston.

All but Judge ABBOTT are pronounced new-departure men. The announcement of the vote was received with some applause. Then another ballot was taken on the alternates. Finally the following were chosen:

THOMAS J. GARGAN, of Boston.
A. W. CHAPIN, of Springfield.
THOMAS HILBT, of Boston.
GEORGE L. CHEMBERO, of Northboro.

It was then moved by Mr. Mayor WIGHTMAN, of Boston, that delegates be requested to cast in the Convention as a unanimous vote, and immediately another furious storm arose. It was indignantly declared that this was an attempt to put the gag law in operation. Mr. CHAPIN, one of the alternates, said that too much managing had been the cause of the defeats of the Democratic PARTY in years past, and the motion must not be tolerated. Another gentleman emphatically proclaimed that the old parties must now take back seats and keep out of the way for the future, showing the impatience of the young element to rule. At length the question was put and lost.

THE PLATFORM.

Toward the close of the day the Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform which was adopted without discussion, and with but little show of enthusiasm. The new-departure points will be noted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Party of Massachusetts declares its unaltered devotion to the principles of government embodied in the Constitution of the United States, and opposes an administration which has violated the Constitution in every essential principle, and has brought to the verge of ruin the fairest fruits of the revolution, and the liberties of the people, and the personal liberty of the citizen is no longer subject to the discretion of the courts.

Resolved, That a reverential regard for the independence of the three co-ordinate departments of the Government of the United States is essential to republican liberty, we therefore denounce the intimidation of the Executive by Congress and the packing of the Supreme Bench by the President, with the view to legalize repudiation, as equally calculated to defeat the end that the Government should be one of laws and not of men.

Resolved, That the wisdom and forbearance of the people is at the end, and the elevation of the purest and ablest men to office the best security of good government. We, therefore, demand that the policy which has established a Civil Service Bureau in the Executive Department under our form of government, and to that end select servants as in its judgment seem best calculated to enable the people of Massachusetts to exercise this right. Women have the same personal and property rights as men. They should have the same power to protect these rights. In a republican government the people are represented by political forms of suffrage. Women pay taxes, and should have a voice in the amount and expenditures of taxes. Women obey laws, and should have a voice in their enactment. The principle of suffrage for women will prove the only effectual safeguard of individual rights and personal liberty, the only practical guarantee against corrupt political combinations and class legislation. By order of the Executive Committee.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE,
President of Association.
JULIA WARD HOWE, Chairman of Executive Committee.

The Convention was largely attended, 317 cities and towns being represented by 1,044 delegates, and on the whole, comparing it with past Conventions, it was a happy gathering.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Official Returns from Three Hundred and Thirty Towns—Gov. Perham's Majority Over 11,000.

Official returns of the result of the voting for Governor in 330 cities, towns, and plantations in Maine have been received in Augusta. In these places Gov. PERHAM, the Republican candidate, has 49,801 votes; KIMBALL, Democrat, 38,196; majority for PERHAM, 9,875. The following is the recapitulation by counties:

County.	Perham.	Kimball.
Androscoggin	4,026	3,079
Aroostook	620	399
Cumberland	8,682	8,017
Franklin	1,792	1,561
Hancock	1,996	1,791
Kennebec	5,098	4,284
Knox	2,118	1,872
Lincoln	1,446	1,518
Oxford	2,911	2,163
Penobscot	4,816	4,486
Piscataquis	1,362	950
Sagadahoc	1,776	1,589
Somerset	3,078	2,719
Waldo	1,940	1,607
Washington	2,480	2,423
York	5,104	4,859
Total	49,801	38,196

There are about 300 towns to hear from, which will bring the total vote up to a little more than 100,000, and give Mr. PERHAM a majority of about 12,000. Democrats have certainly elected Senators in Kennebec, Waldo Counties; and it is conjectured, in the absence of returns, that they have also carried Aroostook County.

The New-Jersey Convention—Gen. T. B. Van Buren Chairman.

Of Gen. T. B. VAN BUREN, the temporary Chairman of the New-Jersey Republican State Convention, the Newark *Courier* thus appreciatingly speaks:

"The Convention was particularly fortunate in its selection of presiding officers. As temporary Chairman Gen. THOMAS B. VAN BUREN, of Bergen, could not have been surpassed anywhere. Coming before the Convention comparatively unknown to perhaps a majority of its members, who were the more surprised and delighted at the genius, ability, eloquence, tact and judgment which he displayed. As a forcible and impassioned orator; as an experienced and thorough parliamentarian, quick, discriminating and always correct in his decisions; as a presiding officer, incapable of trickery or injustice in his dealings with all questions, and as a courteous, dignified and scholarly gentleman at all times and under all circumstances, Gen. VAN BUREN left upon the Convention an impress that failed not upon adjournment, but which will follow and stamp him as a future leader in New-Jersey politics, whom the people will delight to follow and honor. We hazard little in predicting that this will not be the last, as, indeed, it has not been the first, prominent appearance of that gentleman before the Republicans of the State."

LOCAL POLITICS.

Tenth Assembly District Republican Association—Vote of Thanks to the New-York Times—President Grant Indorsed.

The Tenth Assembly District Republican Association held a meeting last night at No. 39 Avenue A. Sixty new members were enrolled and thirty more names received. This organization is growing very fast, and bids fair to soon become one of the largest in the City. There being a large number of Germans in this Association, it was agreed to hold some meetings in which speeches in the German language would be made, and a committee of ten was appointed by the President to arrange for public meetings. The officers of this Association are: President, JAMES M. PATTERSON, Jr.; Vice-President, GEO. S. MCWATERS; Secretary, Wm. GLASER. Mr. E. MARTIN offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are grieved at the completion of the reorganization of the Republican Party, and that we constitutes the Republicans of the State on their possession in this City of an organization unfettered by the contaminating influences of Tammany Hall.

Vice-President GEORGE S. MCWATERS offered a set of resolutions, thanking the NEW-YORK TIMES for the fearless and able manner in which it is exposing so many of the frauds which are robbing the people of this City. During the reading of the resolutions, Mr. MCWATERS was frequently interrupted by fierce bursts of applause from all present.

The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That this Association, representing as it does the Republican voters of this district, hereby tenders its thanks to the NEW-YORK TIMES for its courageous exposition of the many and unprecedented frauds perpetrated by the Tammany Ring.

Resolved, That we recognize in the manly and unflinching course pursued by this paper a faithful adherence to a faithful exponent of the principles and platform of the Republican Party, and that we cordially recommend it to the patronage and perusal of all favoring reform in our Municipal affairs.

DANIEL SULLIVAN then offered the following resolutions, which were also adopted:

Resolved, That we hail with great pleasure and gratification the visit of our honored President to be paid in California, Maine, Colorado and New-Mexico.

Resolved, That the Administration of President GRANT commends itself more and more to the favor of the people of this country; that the result of the late elections is a strong evidence of this fact, and that we express the unanimous sentiment of the Republicans (and a large majority of the voters) of the nation, when we favor and urge his renomination.

The meeting then adjourned.

Political Brevities.

A large meeting of the First Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 154 Franklin-street. Mr. ANTHONY M. KELLY, Jr., in the chair. The Committee on Membership reported favorably on forty-seven names which had been proposed at the previous meeting. A large number of applications for membership were made, after which the meeting adjourned.

On Wednesday afternoon, CORNELIUS WALSH, the Republican nominee for Governor, was standing in conversation with Ex-Gov. PARKER in the depot, at Freehold, when the latter received the dispatch notifying him of his nomination by the Democratic Convention. Mr. WALSH Republican nominee was the first to extend his congratulations to his opponent.

The independent German Democrats of the Nineteenth Ward met on Wednesday evening, and passed resolutions denouncing the Tammany Ring and MAGNUS GROSS' General Committee. They recommended JOHN A. STEINMLER for the office of Register at the ensuing election, and PHILIP F. SMITH for the office of Assemblyman.

The Tammany Republican County Convention met last evening, Mr. JOHN FADLEMAN presiding. It was resolved to appoint a committee of twenty-one to take into consideration the subject of county nominations, with instructions to confer with like committees of all political bodies in this county in favor of honest government.

A recount of the votes of San Francisco has developed nothing fraudulent beyond the use of nitrate of silver with which the pens of BADLUM, a TAX-payers' candidate for Assessor, had been erased from about twenty ballots, the erasure not showing until some hours after the ballot had been deposited.

The Republicans of the Eighteenth Assembly District held a meeting last night, and after electing twenty-eight new members and receiving the resignation of EDMUND SCHEMERHORN was elected a delegate to the Central Committee, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN.

THOMAS SADLER, Esq., of Northfield, Staten Island, is the probable candidate of the Republicans for District-Attorney of Richmond County. Mr. SADLER served with credit during the war, and is a lawyer of excellent reputation.

A meeting of the O'DONOVAN-ROSSA Benevolent Association of the First Ward was held last evening. A resolution was unanimously passed nominating O'DONOVAN ROSSA for Register.

The latest returns from California indicate that the Democrats have two majority in the Senate, and the Republicans a clear majority on joint ballot.

At a meeting of the Third Assembly District Republican Association held last evening thirty-five new members were enrolled.

At a meeting held last evening in the Twentieth Ward Ex-Officer PATRICK LOGAN was nominated as a candidate for Assembly.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Petitions in bankruptcy at Indianapolis, Ind., against the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Company, of PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST, and others, have been dismissed.

Mr. DELLEKER, Cashier of the Mint at Philadelphia, about whose accounts, lately reported, there was a mystification, has been completely vindicated, and his accounts all found correct.

The Treasurer at Washington, yesterday, made a telegraphic transfer of $500,000 in gold from the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York.

Attorney-General CHAMPLAIN has given his opinion that steam tug-boats can compete for the prize offered for expeditious propulsion on the canals.

The National Association of Spiritualists met yesterday at Troy. A large number of delegates are present. Mrs. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL was elected Presidess for the coming year.

Leading cotton factors of Cincinnati, Ohio, and others interested, propose to organize an Exchange in that city. A meeting for this object takes place today.

HORACE GREELEY delivered an address before the North-western Agricultural Association at Minneapolis, yesterday, to an immense crowd. Over 7,000 people were present.

The academic year at Trinity College, Hartford, opened last evening. The college commences the year with a larger class than usual.

FLOURNOY'S mash and blind factory at Richmond, Va., and other smaller buildings, were burned yesterday; loss $30,000, nearly covered by insurance.

LEWIS THOMPSON and his son were drowned at Rockland, Me., yesterday, by the capsizing of the boat in which they were crossing to their home on Matinee Island.

A monument to soldiers and sailors who died in the late war, was dedicated yesterday in West Roxbury, Mass., with appropriate exercises.

The first annual Fair of the Middle Tennessee Colored Agricultural and Mechanical Association is now in progress at the Fair Grounds near Nashville.

The Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, and the Forest City Club, of Cleveland, Ohio, had a game of base-ball at the latter place, yesterday. Score—Athletic 14, Forest City 2.

An oil-train was burned at Greenwood on the line of the Erie Railroad, yesterday. All the trains were detained two hours.

The State Auditor's report shows the total taxable wealth of the State of Missouri to be $671,106,625. St. Louis County, $106,617,240.

Lieut. WHEELER'S exploring party were abandoned by their escort near Camp Huachuca, Arizona.

HENRY DONAHOE, a notorious desperado, was shot dead in Ehrenburg, Arizona, while pursuing a merchant to murder him.

THOMAS ELWOOD BIDDLE, the murderer of GARNELL, in Philadelphia, was arrested on Monday in Columbia, Penn.

The Excelsior Hose Company of Lowell, Mass., on an excursion, have arrived at Norfolk, Va.

At the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, the Chamber of Commerce has offered special premiums on cotton, amounting to nearly $3,500.

There was one death from yellow fever at Charleston, S. C., yesterday.

ALBERT BIERSTADT leaves San Francisco today.

Another Tweed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES this morning contained a partial list of members of the TWEED family holding positions under the City Government. Simple justice to Mr. FRANK TWEED, First Assistant Clerk of the Department of Public Instruction, (Mr. DAVENPORT, is Deputy Clerk,) demands that you add his name to your list. His salary is $3,000 or more. Mr. FRANK TWEED is son of Hon. RICHARD TWEED, and nephew of "The Boss." Respectfully, SAM. F. BLEW.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 14, 1871.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

DENVER, Monday, Sept. 4, 1871.

I should have chronicled some time ago an excursion on the *Denver and Rio Grande Narrow-gauge Railway*. We went out about fifteen miles—as far as the rails were then laid. It was a charming day. We had a pleasant company of citizens and tourists, and all went "merry as a marriage bell," in the old days, when marriages were of some account. On this railway you are struck at once with the reduced proportions of everything—from the locomotive, which seems like a small variety of "the iron-horse"—a fiery little Mustang—to the windows and lamps in the cars. The cars themselves are bright, pretty, diminutive affairs, cosy and comfortable. It seems like playing at railroading, especially as there is marvelously little noise or motion. Never have I known a train glide along so smoothly and quietly. The little engine "bunkied right down to her work," like Cinquita, and made no ado about it, for several miles, when, I grieve to say, she suddenly balked, and had to be "switched." We took another horse, and went on merrily to the end of the road. Here we all alighted, and watched the men laying rails and driving spikes. The conscientious officers of the road insisted on your correspondent paying her way by driving a spike. It was a cruel tax on my "muscular Christianity." The newspaper report said that I "drove that spike home triumphantly." But I really thought it "wouldn't go home till morning."

This narrow-gauge road, when finished to El Paso, will be a wonderful route—for pleasure, as well as commerce—as it will be almost unrivaled for variety and grandeur of scenery. The mountain views, the pictures of river, and park and plain, between Denver and Colorado City, are especially magnificent.

On the 24th ult. I started for a four days' tour among the Mountains, with some kind and hospitable friends. We went first, by rail, some fifteen miles—as far as the rails were then laid. It was a charming day. We had a pleasant company of citizens and tourists, and all went "merry as a marriage bell," in the old days, when marriages were of some account. On this railway you are struck at once with the reduced proportions of everything—from the locomotive, which seems like a small variety of "the iron-horse"—a fiery little Mustang—to the windows and lamps in the cars. The cars themselves are bright, pretty, diminutive affairs, cosy and comfortable. It seems like playing at railroading, especially as there is marvelously little noise or motion. Never have I known a train glide along so smoothly and quietly. The little engine "bunkied right down to her work," like Cinquita, and made no ado about it, for several miles, when, I grieve to say, she suddenly balked, and had to be "switched." We took another horse, and went on merrily to the end of the road. Here we all alighted, and watched the men laying rails and driving spikes. The conscientious officers of the road insisted on your correspondent paying her way by driving a spike. It was a cruel tax on my "muscular Christianity." The newspaper report said that I "drove that spike home triumphantly." But I really thought it "wouldn't go home till morning."

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Thebest several large stamp-mills are at work in Black Hawk, I believe the smelting process is thought to be the best, as saving the largest percentage of gold. HILL'S smelting works are the most extensive. In a large yard, the ore is first subjected to a desulphurizing process. Wood is piled up as for charcoal burning, the ore laid on it, and covered with earth; then the wood is fired, and the precious mass above compelled to render up its unpleasant ghost. The smoke of its torment ascendeth up, and chokes the traveler on the high road. There is something fearfully suggestive in that dark hollow, with its never-quenched fires, and those columns of yellow, suffocating smoke, and I did not doubt the story I was told of a drunken man, who, having wandered in here and fallen asleep, awoke in the sulphurous atmosphere to gasp out, "In —— at last!"

Black Hawk is built on the little space of Clear Creek Valley that mining could spare, and on the sides of two gulches—Gregory and Chase—all torn, and tunneled, and riddled, almost tumbled into chaos by miners and panners, and crushers and smelters, yet still the place had for me, as had Central, a profound, almost a tragic, interest—an impressiveness far beyond beauty of scenery or pomp of architecture. Here heroes have grappled with the hardest and dreariest conditions of life; have wrestled with nature for the possession of the secret so cunningly hidden for uncounted centuries; splendid minds have burrowed in these tunnels; great, loving, home-sick hearts have toiled for love's and home's sake, down in these dark shafts; here toiled till they broke. Rich as is all this wonderful region in silver and gold, it is yet richer in the heroic and pathetic elements of human life—in the strength and tenderness, courage and self-sacrifice whose history can never be written. These are the best treasures of this rude mountain land; no human assayer can value them—no scales are fine enough to weigh them—imponderable, yet imperishable are they.

Narrow and dingy as is this mining town, its people are making a brave effort to give it a look of comfort—to pleasant private dwellings, neat churches and fine school buildings, perched up against the mountain-side, where it would seem no building larger than a miner's hut could find lodgment. Scarcely a tree or shrub is to be seen, or even a flower, except it be in some parlor-window; but, as we drove up into Central, we came upon a very pretty conservatory, attached to a neat cottage. It was something strangely cheering, yet touching, in the universal dreariness. It was like a stray leaf out of "Paradise Lost."

As we drove up the principal street of Central, which seemed to me narrower and steeper than almost any street in Edinburgh, Old Town, Mr. ASHLEY pointed out to me the sites of the famous Gregory and Bobtail lodes. The latter was named in memory of a certain unfortunate ox used by the original miner in drawing surface earth, in which he had discovered gold, down to the creek for washing. Would it have comforted the poor animal in Summer time to have known that his abbreviated tail would be thus prolonged in history? Central is a wonderfully busy and interesting place. Through its steep, rugged and narrow streets pour swift, ceaseless currents of travel and traffic—carriages, stages, loaded carts and wagons, trains of packed mules, miners in their rough, but picturesque garb—mounted drovers, eager-eyed speculators, sleepy-eyed Mexicans, sullen Indians, curious squaws, sun-burned lounging tourists. But the picture were somewhat sombre, but for the pleasant lights given it by groups of merry children and bright-faced, handsomely dressed ladies. It is evident that there are happy homes in Central, and churches and school-houses, and that people think of something beside mines, though the town is built on Pactolean gulches, seven times washed; though the hills above it look like the walls of gigantic fortresses, thickly pierced as they are with tunnels, like monstrous loop-holes; though hundreds of men in it lie down to prospect in dreams, and rise up to pan, or *dar*, though for many the gold fever dries up the very juices of youth, tinges all life with a fearful moral jaundice. People here, they say, raise in their cellars, and walls and back yards, and a careful housekeeper examines her tea-kettle for gold deposits once a week. Gold is "in the air," in dusty weather, and if you live long enough here, you may "ask your peck" of gold, instead of dirt of the common sort.

Col. FRANK HALL, the Secretary of the Territory, to whom I fortunately had letters, did the honors of the town for us—took us to the Miners' and Mechanics' Institute, where we saw rare and beautiful mineral specimens; to shops, where elegant jewelry and silver-ware of native ore and home manufacture are sold; to the banks, where we saw both silver and gold, in bewildering quantities and in all forms—nugget and bar, and dust, and in the ponderous shape in which it comes from the crucible. All this kindness, and much beside, was done with a charm of finished courtesy which, though it did not "gild refined gold," made us realize that there was something in Central better than gold.

I have not left myself room in this letter to speak of the new mining town of Carabon, just under the snowy range. But, please God, as dear DICKENS used to say, there's another day coming.

G. G.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1871.

To the American Press:

In view of the strong expressions of sympathy I have received from the Press throughout all sections of the country indicating a willingness not only to sustain me, but tendering me the most cordial assistance in the future, I am induced to issue this circular letter to my newspaper friends in answer to the hundreds of communications which I am daily receiving from them.

I feel confident that I state the fact when I say that no business man has ever been the recipient of a more unanimous testimonial of confidence in his integrity than that which has been tendered me by those with whom I have such extensive dealings—amounting to millions during the last nine years of my business career.

The Press alone are my creditors. I have no goods in my establishments which are not paid for, and every note and obligation has been met by me with promptness, notwithstanding that a systematic attempt has been made within the past three months to prejudice my financial probity and credits by persons of malicious inclinations, who have circulated rumors, which, if they had been believed, would have been sufficient to impair, if not to ruin, the credit of any banking institution or other business of capital. A more complete and satisfactory refutation could not be given to the slanderous assaults than the action of the Press, which, without exception, have, on their own motion, and with the most cordial manifestations of sympathy, extended my contracts to suit my convenience.

I desire to thank my friends of the editorial corps of my health and the buoyancy of my spirits, and my confidence—now that I have their support—that my success in the future will exceed their most sanguine expectations, and that with the beginning of the coming year I will be able to prove to the business men of the country that the true road to success is by liberal, judicious, and continuous advertising. I may mention in this connection that my bills for advertising the Catskill Corner Gill during the last four months were one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and that this expenditure, although at present comparatively unprofitable, was, by judicious publicity of its virtues, and the testimonials thereto from its consumers, insured to a greater success in the future than could have been obtained in any other way.

This communication is not intended so much for publication as to afford me the opportunity of returning my thanks to the Press, and repaying at once to the thousand warm and cordial letters I have recently received from them. But if its publication can be made useful to the interests of any one by proving to the advertising community the mutual relations of interest which may exist between them—publisher, editor and advertiser—I have no objection to any publicity which you may see fit to give it.

Yours truly, H. T. HELMBOLD.

EARLY PURCHASERS HAVE THE BEST SELECTIONS.—Our stock goods stock for custom orders is now ready, and embraces the choice of the market in the styles and elegant goods.

DEVLIN & CO., Clothiers,
Broadway and Grand-street,
Broadway and Warren-street.

—*Advertisement.*

SECURITY AGAINST DISEASE.—Use freely the new disinfectant, SOZODONT LIQUID, to destroy all bad smells about your premises. Prepared only by LYON & CO., No. 179 William-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

New-Style Cards

For Dumb-waiters, Bank-card, &c. Manufactured by the Darrow Manufacturing Company, Bristol, Conn.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

NICOL & DAVIDSON, No. 660 Broadway, offer a splendid variety of chandeliers and gas fixtures in bronze, glass, gilt ormolu, and illuminated colors.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; 4 pages of specially prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; those of agriculture and domestic interest and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Jesse Whitcomb's Remedy

For Asthma, Rose Cold, Hay Fever, &c.,
Contains no poisonous or injurious properties whatever, and an infant may take it with perfect safety. In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief.

(See circular accompanying each bottle.) Bearing the names of many distinguished men, who have certified to its remarkable properties. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Proprietors, Boston. For sale by all druggists.

Magan's Magnolia Balm

makes a lady of 35 look as if she were but 18. It removes moth patches, ring-marks, sallowness, &c., and in a few weeks changes the rustic face into one of lustre and refinement. Then dress your hair with LYON'S KATHAIRON, and the two alterations—the complexion and the hair—are perfect.

Business Chances for Live Men.

Two stands at the Grand Military Festival will be sold at auction to the highest bidders on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at the Fashion Course, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Festival will be held two weeks, and will attract more than 100,000 visitors. The hotel, restrooms, two restaurants, (very large,) ten booths for dancing platforms, cigar stand, and side-show privileges will be disposed of. Terms—Ten per cent at sale; balance within two days thereafter. Personal desiring ground for exhibitions can apply to the auctioneer after the sale.

RENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, General Manager,
No. 39 Bookman-st., New-York.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$300,000 is gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

The "Mascotte."—This new and elegant style of the LADD PATENT SHIELDED GOLD WATCH-CASE, recently invented by us for American movements, is now in market, and for sale by jewelers and watch-makers generally. Descriptive circulars sent on application. J. A. BROWN & CO., No. 11 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous; produces a splendid black or brown, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

A Cool, Delicate Hair Dressing.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR is recommended as the only vegetable preparation that will restore graying gray hair, stops it falling, increases its growth, removes all bad effects of salt bathing on the hair. Sold everywhere.

The Best Place in New-York to Buy RELIABLE DIAMONDS, fine DIAMOND RICH JEWELRY, and STERLING SILVER, is SQUIER'S, No. 6 Fulton-st. Diamonds a specialty.

We pay also cash for R. R. Squier, 164 Fulton-st., paper, for his Stock, Jewelry, Diamonds, Silverware; he sells direct from the iron safe, first hands, therefore you save by manufacturers' prices.

Wedding and Visiting Cards. Monogram note papers, orders of dancing, new designs, at CAVE MEDRILLE, No. 681 Broadway. Established 1850.

Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' Boots and Shoes. The best place in New-York to buy them is at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 2 Union-square.

Wood Carpeting, from 25 cents, very handsome. Parquet floors from 35 cents per foot. No. 250 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Silk Hats, $7.
WARNOCK & CO., No. 512 Broadway

MARRIED.

EDWARDS—WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on the 12th inst., by Rev. Albert S. Hunt, at the residence of the bride's parents, C. H. EDWARDS to EMMA J., eldest daughter of C. M. Wright.

TERHUNE—SLENDER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 13, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Dr. Ogilby, B. SIDNEY TERHUNE to Miss SUSETTE A., the daughter of the late John F. Slender, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

WARNER—MALTBY.—In New-Haven, Conn., on the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. George De Forest Poisson, J. HOWARD WARNER, of this City, to MARY A., only daughter of the late O. B. Maltby, Esq., all of New-Haven.

WHEELER—WALKER.—On Thursday, Sept. 14, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Charles H. Hall, LAWRENCE F. WHEELER to ANNIE V. WALKER, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

DANA.—At New-Rutland, Mass., Sept. 12, Hon. WM. A. DANA, aged 58 years.

HOYT.—On Wednesday, Sept. 13, EMMERSON D. HOYT, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 32 Vandam-st. The remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn.

JONES.—In Williamsport, Penn., on the 12th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE JONES, widow of Dr. Nicholas Jones, and eldest daughter of the late Gen. John Stewart, of New-York.

LARCHAR.—At Ramapo, Rockland County, N.Y., on the evening of the 6th September, Miss LOUISA P. LARCHAR, youngest daughter of Mrs. Lucinda Larchar.

LLOYD.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Sept. 13, MARGARET D. HERBERT, wife of Henry T. Lloyd.

Funeral services will be held (privately) from her late residence, 27 East 34th-st. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

TOWN.—At sea, on board the steamer Scotia, Sept. 11, FRANCIS H., infant son of Geo D. Town, aged 6 months and 27 days.

The remains have been forwarded to Philadelphia for interment.

WHITING.—On Thursday, the 14th inst., E. DAVIS WHITING, aged 54 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday at 1 o'clock from his late residence, No. 163 Monroe-st., Jersey City.

WOOD.—Thursday, Sept. 14, at Cornwall, N. Y., WINTHROP WOLCOTT WOOD, aged 6 years and 3 months, only child of Oliver K. and Catharine L. Wood.

Notice of funeral in Saturday's papers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS.
NOW ON EXHIBITION

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, no business was transacted, and the market was generally dull. At Passaic, N. J., A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., conducted quite an extensive auction in building lots, particulars as to the result of which will be given to-morrow. The legal sale at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on Wednesday last, made by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of ABEL CROOK, Esq., referee, S. DINGEE & Co., auctioneers, resulted as follows: One hundred and thirty-five acres of land located on Mamaroneck Heights, adjoining the properties of GEO. I. SENEY, WM. H. STYLES and JAS. M. FULLER, sold for $13,500, or at the rate of $100 per acre; purchaser, Mr. THOS. NELSON, of No. 57 Liberty street. The price realized was low, but the storm of Wednesday materially interfered with a large attendance at the auction. The mortgage foreclosed was a first one on the property, amounting to about $13,000, and it was understood that the purchase was made in the interest of the mortgagee, Mr. OTHWA WATSON, cashier of the London Exchange Bank, London, Ohio.

In the matter of private sales, V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, report having recently sold a plot of ground, 50 by 100, situate on the east side of the Grand Boulevard, 51 feet south of Seventy-second-street, for $35,000; purchaser, CHAS. P. LESLIE, of Charleston, S. C.

WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, also reports having disposed of six lots on One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, between Tenth-avenue and Broadway, (now closed,) for $12,000, and four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for $16,000.

To-day, at the Exchange, JOSEPH MCGUIRE, under a Supreme Court decree, in partition, will offer for sale a lot, with two buildings thereon, located on the south-west corner of Bedford and Downing streets, known as No. 30 Bedford and No. 36 Downing street. The houses are rented well, and the property is a desirable one.

Suburban Sales Wednesday, Sept. 13.
MAMARONECK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
By S. Dingee & Co.
135 acres land on Mamaroneck Heights, near railway station of New-York and New-Haven Railroad, per acre $100.......$13,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
NO. 100 BROADWAY,

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of real estate owners desiring to sell, lease, or rent. Particular attention paid to property placed exclusively in their hands.
Refer to
Messrs. BROWN BROS. & CO.,
WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

IMPORTANT.
We are offering brown-stone houses from $12,000 to $75,000, in desirable localities, at reduced valuations, with immediate possession.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—IN 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a beautiful four-story English basement Caen-stone house, 16.8x70 feet; is built in the best manner; has been recently thoroughly overhauled, and is now in most perfect order; will be sold reasonably and with immediate possession. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 25 East 17th-st.

HARLEM RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—One of the most desirable plots on Harlem River, below 125th-st., containing sixteen lots, with valuable water fronts; very desirable for manufacturing purposes, or a coal or brick yard. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH and HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 46TH-ST., A FIRST-class small house; four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 16.8x50, between Lexington and 3d avs.; price $22,000; $15,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house for sale in 49th-st., just west of 5th-av.; is 19x50 feet; has all improvements, and is in fine order; possession immediate; lot 100.5. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 25 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in 73d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; will be sold very cheap; a large portion of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

$55,000.—FULL FRONT, 58TH-ST., 5th and 6th avs., elegant house, 25x 60x100, four story, high stoop; several in 52d-st., and in all the cross streets this side of the Park; some very fine, $60,000 to $80,000, new, and ready for possession. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 510 5th-av.

FIFTH AND EIGHTH AVS. AND Broadway, building lots, singly, in plots and blocks, fronting and below Central Park, and lots on Madison-av. and the adjacent streets, for sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH WASHINGTON square, (Waverley-place,) with immediate possession, a first-class four-story high-stoop house, extra large size, with stable and alley in rear. Be sure household. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

$12,000—A GOOD INVESTMENT—New high-stoop brick house in East 42d-st., fine location, 17x50x100, worth $15,000. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 510 5th-av.

SACRIFICE.—MUST BE SOLD, HOUSE near 5th-av., on 12th-st.; house on 11th-av. near 46th-st.; house on 110th-st. For particulars see HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SEVERAL NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSES—Prices from $18,000 to $60,000—which must be sold. RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

ATLANTIC DOCK PROPERTY.—Water lots—For sale or to lease twelve vacant lots, situated on Hamilton-av. and India Wharf, Brooklyn, in the immediate vicinity of the ferry; also a shed, covering seven lots on the same block, to lease. Apply to E. L. GRISWOLD, No. 4 State-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE house, No. 25 Hanover-place, Brooklyn, 20x100, 90 feet from Fulton-av. $9,000. Apply to the owner, I. PEREGO, JR., No. 86 Nassau-st., New-York, or at the house in the evening.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A TWO-story basement and cellar brick house, all improvements, five minutes' walk to Prospect Park, and twenty to two ferries; price $5,250. Inquire of V. S., No. 6 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.
For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 385, New-York.

VALUABLE COUNTRY-SEAT FOR sale, situated in the town of Claverack, Columbia County, New-York, four miles from the City of Hudson and half a mile from the Hudson River Institute and Hudson and Boston Railroad Depot, containing fifty acres of land under the highest cultivation; all kinds of fruit and shade trees; house and outbuildings in perfect order and the grounds handsomely laid out. For terms apply to Miss H. E. MESICK, on the premises; VAN WYCK & GREEN, lawyers, No. 34½ Pine-st., New-York; and WILLIAM A. TIFFANY, care of Ely, Oberholser & Co., Nos. 329 and 331 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE, AT BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND—A farm of fifteen acres, in a high state of cultivation; apple and cherry orchard, with house and barns; a good well of water on the premises; seven miles from Fulton Ferry, three minutes from cars; immediate possession given if required. Apply to CHARLES D. BENNETT, on the premises, corner Stewart-av. and Bennett's-lane.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, UNION COUNTY, N. J., a magnificent country Residence, containing about seven acres of land well laid out in flower and fruit garden, &c., with a handsome 2½-story frame house, with all necessary out-buildings, &c. For photograph of house and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 36 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN TREMONT, within five minutes' walk of depot, a very desirable house containing twelve rooms; the lot is 87x100; will be rented furnished or unfurnished, or will be sold very low; a good portion of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

AT FLUSHING—VERY COMPLETE SPAcious residence, modern; gas, bath-room, furnace, laundry, &c.; extensive grounds, most elevated in the village, fine shade-trees; six minutes' walk from depot; forty-four trains daily; an unusual bargain. JAMES E. PARSONS, No. 36 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 246 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE Hudson, one of the most beautiful garden spots in Yonkers; brick house, elegantly furnished; brick stable, with two acres of land; all in splendid order. Inquire at No. 22 Clinton-place, New-York.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—100 acres, good buildings, pleasant location, trout stream, ice-house, water-power, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

AT YONKERS.—IF YOU WANT A FURnished house very cheap, now is your time. Call or address J. YOUMANS, Yonkers.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SPLENDID SEA ISLAND PLANTATION
ON
Wadmallow Island, South Carolina,
Twenty-five Miles from Charleston.
FOR SALE.

ROSE BANK PLANTATION contains 1,800 acres, 600 of which are planting lands for COTTON, CORN, &c., the balance being in FINE HEAVY WOODLAND. This well-known plantation, formerly the property of Dr. Whitridge, deceased, possesses every requisite for raising the finest Sea Island or Long Staple Cotton, and is fully equal to any plantation on the famous Sea Islands of South Carolina. It is in better heart and condition than any other Sea Island property, and is well known to be the best settled plantation on the coast. The IMPROVEMENTS consist of fine dwelling-house, store, gin-house and gins, engine-house, with steam engine of ten-horse power, cotton-house, grist-mill, with complete machinery, and thirty substantial negro-houses. About 400 acres are now planted in cotton and corn, the crops being very good, and the cotton raised this year will bring 80 to 90 per pound (rarely brings less,) and 150 pounds can be produced per acre. The place has been planted and cultivated every year since the war, and been well and thoroughly manured each year.

The present owner having other plantations to carry on, finds it necessary to sell this one, with above name, buildings and appurtenances, as well as mules, horses, plows and all agricultural implements, ready to commence planting this Fall for the next year's crop. There will be cotton-seed enough on the place arising from the present crop to manure the land for next season.

On the plantation are some fifty hands, mostly born on the premises, who are strongly attached to their old home. They are civil, industrious laborers; perfect plantation hands with the hoe or the plow. Abundant additional labor can be found in the vicinity at fifty cents per day.

This very valuable property, worth before the war $60,000, and quite as valuable now, is offered at half that price, on easy terms, almost enabling the purchaser to pay for the plantation out of the crops. Reference can be made to every cotton factor in Charleston, S. C., to whom the productiveness and splendid condition of this plantation are well known.

To any one desirous of avoiding the inclement Winters of the North by a pleasant and profitable residence at the South, this property offers special advantages. Will be sold for part cash or exchanged for improved property in New-York or its vicinity. For further particulars apply to JOHN C. JACOBSOHN, No. 704 Broadway, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET BY TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.:
44th-st., near 5th-av., four story, per month.......$800
Madison-av., four story, per month.......300
Madison-av., four story, per month.......300
19th-st., near Irving-place, three story, per month.......300
45th-st., near 6th-av., three story, per month.......275
46th-st., near Lexington-av., three story, per month.......250
28th-st., near Madison-av., three story, per month.......250
34th-st., near 5th-av., four story, per month.......350
11th-st., near 5th-av., three story, per month.......350
38th-st., near Madison-av., four story, per month.......300
29th-st., near 5th-av., with stable, per month.......1,000
Also, a lodging-house in 9th-st., near Broadway, $2,000, and the furniture to be bought for $2,500; also, houses for sale in all localities.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET IN
42d-st., near 5th-av.,
41st-st., near 5th-av.,
28th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,
46th-st., near 5th-av.
The above are all first-class, elegantly furnished and in the best of order. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND—To rent, two villas, furnished and unfurnished; all modern improvements; charming, retired locality; shade and fruit trees; gardens planted; view unsurpassed; within thirty minutes of Wall-st. O. G. BENNETT, No. 9 Pine-st.; or, HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st.

A VERY ELEGANT HOUSE, NO. 109 West 38th-st., $3,000; billiard-table, mirrors, &c.; also, a fine large house, 5th and 6th avs., 46th-st.; both houses have been frescoed and put in order since May; possession. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 510 5th-av.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 80th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

FURNISHED.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED palatial residence in Brooklyn to rent to a desirable tenant, $300 per month; neighborhood highly aristocratic; immediate possession. Principals only may address LATHROP, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 15, No. 44 Wall-st.

A SMALL FAMILY LIVING IN AND owning a large house, elegantly furnished, are willing to let some nice people live with them for a fair return. Write to R. W. L., *Tribune* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
TUESDAY, Sept. 19, 1871.
POSITIVE SALE
OF
TWO HUNDRED DESIRABLE VILLA PLOTS
AT
CLOSTER, N. J.,
One hour from New-York by the Northern Railroad.
This property is situated within seven minutes' walk of the station, and near improvements. The lots are finely located, with beautiful views of the Overpeck Valley, &c.
SPLENDID MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
Special train will leave the foot of Chambers-st. at 11 A. M., and 23d-st. at 10¾ A. M.
For maps, railroad passes, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneers.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY CLOSING SALE
of
400 ACRES OF CHOICE LANDS,
and
FOUR FARM COTTAGES,
in Grand Park, Mamaroneck, Westchester County,
AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY, Sept. 19, 12 o'clock M.,
on the grounds.
This well-known property, the finest in Westchester, laid out at a cost of nearly $300,000, by the late Andrew Wilson, Jr., under the title of Grand Park, will be positively closed out at this sale, to the highest bidder, without limitation or reserve, in plots of from one to twenty acres each, together with
FOUR FARM COTTAGES,
and cultivated grounds surrounding. Only one hour from New-York. Thirty minutes from Harlem Bridge. Title indisputable. Terms liberal, and sale absolute. For maps, circulars and further information apply to THOS. E. HAWLEY, No. 71 Broad-st., or the Auctioneer, No. 32 Cedar-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, who has been five years in England, a situation as chamber-maid, and to do sewing and dress-making, in an American family. Address or call for MARY, No. 173 East 59th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or chamber-maid; assist with fine washing; has ten years' reference from last place. Call at No. 6 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; operates Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City reference. Apply at No. 240 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse, or nurse and seamstress; she is an experienced nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant and bring it up on the bottle; best references. Call at No. 333 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COMpetent person, a situation as chamber-maid or waitress; understands her duties thoroughly; excellent reference. Address J. S., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK, A situation in either City or country, where she can have her son with her, about sixteen years old; wages not so much an object as a good, permanent home; good City reference. To be seen at 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, a few more engagements, day or week, to do all kinds of family sewing, and trim dresses, flouncing and tucks. Call at No. 351 West 41st-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable person, as good cook, washer and ironer, or would do general house-work; willing and obliging; excellent reference given; City or country. Call at No. 261 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman (Swede,) a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; has good references. Apply at No. 240 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE IN a private family; can take entire charge of an infant; understands machine and plain sewing; best City references. Call at No. 323 3d-av., rear house.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as waitress; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 134 Madison-av., (present employer's.)

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; very respectable and first-class cook; lived in the best families; country or City; good references. Call at No. 325 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 212 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress; a permanent home in the country desired; excellent references. Apply at No. 351 West 42d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

S. & E. V. ODELL
Supply employers in City or country with reliable PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC SERVANTS.
No. 109 West 34th-st., one door from Broadway.

FAMILIES IN CITY OR COUNTRY wanting first-class help of all nationalities, Protestant or Catholic, in any capacity, can be suited immediately at WALKER'S, 135 6th-av., over drug-store.

CAPABLE PROTESTANT AND CATHolic servants, German, English, Irish, Scotch and American, for country and City, at CARPENTER'S, No. 133 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW woman and her daughter to work in a private family; wages not so much of an object as a steady home. Can be seen at No. 136 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid; good City reference; will do plain sewing if required. Can be seen at her last place, 64 East 39th-st., from 10 to 12.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; can give best of City reference. Call at 260 10th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-class chamber-maid and seamstress, and has excellent references for two years from last place. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook and excellent bread and pastry baker; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 320 6th-av., Room No. 71.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook and baker; willing to assist in washing; three years' City reference. Call at No. 308 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A FEW more engagements by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address No. 41 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, a place as wet-nurse; baby three weeks old. Apply at No. 236 East 27th-st., first floor back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do the house-work in a small family. Inquire at No. 31 Allen-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 140 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 300 West 28th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress in a private family; willing and obliging; unexceptionable reference. Call or address No. 58 West 18th-st., first floor, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; excellent City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 224 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH woman who is desirous to go out house-cleaning; is well adapted to putting down carpets, and is a good hand at sewing. Apply at No. 103 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as nurse and seamstress; excellent references. Apply at No. 35 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as competent waitress, or would do chamber-work and sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 302 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Call at the German Institute, No. 127 Norfolk-st., M. HILD.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHout family, a situation as gardener; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands the management of cold graperies, fruits, flowers and vegetables thoroughly; can give the very best references as to character and abilities. Address N. T., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF SEVeral years' experience, a situation as coachman and groom; can take charge of a small garden and furnace during the Winter; can milk and make himself generally useful; no objection to City or country; three years' reference can be given by last employer. Address W. O'C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN, SITUATION for his coachman; an experienced groom and careful City driver; perfectly understands the care of horses and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; willing to make himself useful. Address for two days E. C. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO ATTEND ON an invalid gentleman, or travel, by an experienced, intelligent person, of long experience; can refer to the first physicians. Address S. S., Station L, New-York Post-office; will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; three years and a half best City references; must be a Protestant family; none other need apply. Call at present employer's, No. 23 West 22d-st., rear of private stables.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; thoroughly understands hot and cold grapery and greenhouse, vegetables, fruit-trees, and keeping a gentleman's place; not afraid of work; can produce the best of reference. Address J. C., No. 876 (Bridgeman's) Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class man of good appearance; is a Scotchman; understands his business thoroughly; will be highly recommended. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation in the country as coachman and groom; will milk if required; prefers a good place rather than high wages. Apply at No. 132 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable man to wait on an invalid gentleman; highly recommended. Call or address for two days, THOMAS, No. 165 East 33d-st., second floor, or No. 54½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman, groom or useful man; can give reference; is willing to do anything required; country preferred. Apply at No. 132 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single person, a situation as coachman in a private family; the very best of City references given; also can be seen with his present employer. Call for two days at No. 117 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man; has had two and a half years' experience in a store as book-keeper and salesman in a New-England city; Brooklyn reference. Address W. P. B., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WAITER MAN, a situation as head or principal waiter in a first-class family; has excellent testimonials. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; has served long terms with first-class families in this City; good City reference. Address M. O., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; is a first-class servant; has City reference. Call at No. 215 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as porter, fireman or janitor; is not afraid of work; can procure the best of City reference. Address G. U. S., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure a situation as coachman and groom for a Protestant young man, whom he can highly recommend. Call or address W. BANKS & CO., No. 70 Duane-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man that thoroughly understands his business; is a good, careful driver, and can furnish good testimonials from first-class families in this City. Call or address private stable No. 139 West 24th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A FIRST-CLASS DRUGGIST, WITH twenty years' experience, is desirous of getting a position where he would be given the entire charge of the business; in or out of the City; will give best references as to honesty, sobriety and integrity. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS AND ladies' companion in a small family at Warrentown, N. J. Must be fond of children, agreeable, and willing to help managing household affairs. Address, with reference, and salary expected, MORRISTOWN, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS CUTTER WANTED—to go West, a sober, industrious man, well up in his trade, competent to lay out work and oversee the shop; steady work and high wages; good references required; family man preferred. Apply to A. L. WELLS, No. 60 Franklin-st., third floor.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A BOY BEtween sixteen and eighteen years of age, who writes a good hand, is quick and orderly, and resides in this City. Address RAILROAD, Box No. 133 *Times* Office, in handwriting of applicant, and stating particulars, references, &c.

WANTED—A THOROUGH ACCOUNTANT as assistant book-keeper; must be rapid, accurate and a good penman; one having some acquaintance with the book and stationery business preferred. Apply in writing, with City references, to BOOKS, Office of the *Times*.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 321 4TH-av., a number of superior lady's maids, nurses, seamstresses; twenty professed and other cooks, waitresses, chamber-maids, laundresses, house-workers, young girls for families returning to the City and others.

WANTED—A MAN OR WOMAN WHO thoroughly understands the culinary department of a first-class dining-saloon to go to Philadelphia; best references required. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 320 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.—Wanted an active, reliable man to take the agency for Eastern New-Jersey, of an old, first-class company. Address Lock Box No. 55 Philadelphia Post-office.

COACHMAN WANTED—A THOROUGHly competent man to go to Ballston Spa, N. Y. Apply at 9 A. M., Sept. 15 and 16, at 53 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM SEVENteen to twenty years old, to assist in the store at No. 50 Vesey-st.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED LAUNdress; must have good City references, and a Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 30 West 37th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Classical, Commercial, English, French, German and Primary Departments. With a full corps of experienced, faithful and accomplished teachers, this Institute prepares pupils of all ages for business or College. Its location, on Washington-square, now remodeled and beautified, itself an educator in refinement and taste, is unsurpassed for healthfulness. The building, 25 by 80, and four stories in height, three of which are occupied by the school, has been during the vacation renovated in all its rooms, which are fitted and furnished for health, comfort and study. Extra branches optional. The Institute, at which interviews with the Principal and circulars of full particulars may be had, as also at the bookstores, opens its twenty-sixth academic year Sept. 11.

JAUDON INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
A few boarding pupils will be received.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 Fifth-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER,
Principals.

MISS STEERS'
English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, NO. 48 WEST 17TH-ST., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 60 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, has unequaled facilities for giving a first-class business education in the shortest possible time. Open day and evening.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
Application can be made at the above address.

MME. C. MEARS,
NO. 222 MADISON-AV.,
Three doors above 36th-st.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
For circulars address as above.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER
Will open a
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Grammercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

MRS. EDWARD E. WHITE,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 50 West 42d-st., Will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

A. BURNTON,
NO. 49 6TH-AV.
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS.
Teachers supplied at very low prices.

MISS M. AYRES'
English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 132 West 23d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 2.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and day school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

A. N. WILLIAMSON'S SCHOOL, NO. 51 West 31st-st., corner Broadway, reopens Sept. 18.
LIMITED TO 25 SELECTED BOYS.
Primary department under Miss HELEN A. JOHNSON. Circulars on application. Interviews from 10 to 12 A. M. Reference is made to patrons:
W. H. Fell, Lucien B. Terry,
G. Lee Knapp, Jacob Vanderpoel,
Jas. Miller, (Aitken & Miller,) Philip R. Wilkins, Shepherd Knapp,
G. M. Clearman, (Clearman, Sturges & Co.,) Peter S. Hoe, (R. Hoe & Co.,)
John T. Conover, Israel T. Potter,
A. McKinley, Geo. S. Stitt, &c., &c.

A PLEASANT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES.—Superior advantages for thorough education, combined with home privileges, healthful out-of-door exercise and attention to manners. English branches, modern languages, Latin and music taught. Location central and charming, near New-Haven. City references. Circulars at No. 701 Broadway, or address Miss CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn. Fall term commences Sept. 19.

MR. WM. W. NEWELL, LATELY AN instructor in Harvard University, takes a limited number of pupils to study for college. Rooms and address 128 East 24th-st., (opp. Charlier's French Institute.) Class begins Sept. 18. REFERENCES—President Eliot, Prof. James Russell Lowell, Cambridge; Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D.; Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., N. Y.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Arrangements will be made, when desired, by which pupils under 12 can prepare their lessons in school under the care of a teacher.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av., Prof. Henry Schroeder, Director. The largest, oldest and most prominent music school. For prospectus and particulars apply to ELTZ, Secretary.

S. A. FARRAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,400 Broadway, corner 39th-st., will reopen Sept. 25. Time enough is given in this school to explain the difficulties each scholar meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him HOW TO STUDY.

E. DE CHAUZAT, FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for boys, with primary department, No. 201 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. Send for circulars at the school.

CHESTER INSTITUTE, A GERMAN, French and English Boarding School for young ladies; City advantages and country prices; Fall term begins Sept. 19. Address S. C. MAGIE, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING and Day School will be opened at Dobb's Ferry on the Hudson, Sept. 20. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss E. E. DANA.

PROF. D. CHERBULIEZ WILL REopen his Day-school for Boys, at his residence, No. 127 East 24th-st., on Sept. 24. He will be at home after Sept. 18. Letters may be addressed as above.

MISS EDMONDS' KINDERGARTEN School, also English and French Boarding and Day School for misses, will open at No. 105 East 28th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 18. Address as above.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE.—FOR CATAlogues, apply to JAMES REDMOND, Esq., corner of Broadway and 42d-st., and to ALEX. HUDNUT, Esq., *Herald* Building.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French school for young ladies and children removed from No. 32 East 28th-st. to No. 36 West 28th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1,267 Broadway. For circulars, apply to J. H. MORSE, No. 737 7th-av.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL School for boys reopens Sept. 20, at No. 1,133 Broadway. Circulars at school; Thomson Bros.', No. 1,107 Broadway, and Carter's bookstore.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 20 East 28th-st., reopens Sept. 20.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. R. VAN NOSTRAND'S SCHOOL No. 75 Lexington-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

DR. A. CALLIGEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 181 West 43d-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Pupils prepared for college and business.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN boys; ages 5 to 12. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL—(LIMITED,) NO. 1,279 B'way, near 33th-st.; English, Classical, German, French and Primary. Opens Sept. 11.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON
Grammar School,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.
The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.)
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested.

SCHOOL OF MINES,
COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
FACULTY:
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy & Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D., LL. D., Geology and Palæontology.

The plan of this school embraces five three-year courses for the Degree of Engineer of Mines or Bachelor of Philosophy, viz.: I. Mining Engineering. II. Civil Engineering. III. Metallurgy. IV. Geology and Natural History. V. Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.—Candidates for a degree must be at least eighteen years of age, and must, unless graduates of colleges, pass a satisfactory examination in algebra, geometry and plane, analytical and spherical trigonometry, physics and general chemistry. There is a preparatory year for those not qualified for the regular course, which may be entered at the age of seventeen years. Persons not candidates for a degree may, by special arrangement, pursue any of the branches taught in the school without previous examination.

Pecuniary aid extended to those not able to meet the expenses of the school.

The next session begins Oct. 2, 1871. The examination for admission will be held on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Sept. 29 and 30. For further information and for catalogues, apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Fall Term will commence
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
For circulars address as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 276 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children,
NO. 53 WEST 47TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MISS C. MERLE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,
HASTINGS, ON HUDSON.
A Boarding School for twelve boys.
Opens Sept. 12. Terms, $400 per year.
C. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.
CHARLES G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies. French, language of the school.
Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars at
SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 Pine-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 20 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY,
Corner East 16th-st. and Rutherfurd-place.
The Fall term commences on the 18th inst. Circulars are to be had at the Seminary.

THE SCIENCE OF MIND.
"How to Read Character." School of theoretical and practical phrenology. For circular, send stamp to S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 1 Winthrop-place, prepares boys for business or college; the thirty-fifth year opens Sept. 18. Circulars containing testimonials from Emeritus Chancellor Ferris, and Chancellor Crosby and Faculty of New-York University, and from President Porter and Faculty of Yale College, may be obtained at Howe & Ferry's, No. 76 Bowery; Bacon & Karr's, No. 1 Winthrop-place, and at Thomson Bros., No. 1,107 Broadway.
M. M. HOBBY,
G. CHASE.

MESSRS. SCHERMERHORN & HAMILTON will open their English, Classical and Mathematical School, Sept. 18, No. 330 6th-av. Instruction given in all branches of a first-class school, including mercantile accounts; youth desirous of reading a course for college are solicited; the assistants will be well qualified gentlemen; circulars next door.

MRS. COLTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for Misses and Young Ladies, High-st., Middletown, Conn., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Refer to Bishop Williams, President Cummings, Middletown; Dr. Bacon, Prof. Hadley, New-Haven; Chancellor Crosby, Dr. J. P. Thompson, J. C. Havemeyer, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Budington.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 128 East 23d-st.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 35 Pine-st., or at Station M, N. Y.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, NO. 30 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute, book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, reading, spelling and languages. Day and evening. Ladies' department. Students can enter at any time. Telegraph department; demand for operators.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 20, at No. 75 West 38th-st. For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 225 West 23d-st., where a limited number of boarding pupils will be received in the family.
PROF. A. BERNARD.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., WITH MUCH PERSONAL CARE AND CULTURE, PROVIDES THE BEST EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES FOUND IN EUROPEAN OR HOME SCHOOLS. REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13. FOR PROSPECTUS, ADDRESS REV. GEO. T. RIDER, RECTOR.

PUPILS CAN BE LED TO ADOPT METHod in study: English studies, mathematics, natural sciences, classics, modern languages. Hoasick Hall, boys' school, No. 57 West 44th-st. C. M. HARRISON, A. M., Principal.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., MISS MANNING, Principal.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Boarding pupils limited to twenty. Sixth scholastic year will begin Sept. 20.

PACKARD'S NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st., now open; students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

NOTICE.—THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church will begin its seminary year on MONDAY, the 2d day of October next.
JOHN MURRAY FORBES, D. D., Dean.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 50 Washington-st.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Number limited. Primary department under charge of Miss M. W. Leggett. Circulars at 234 East 10th-st.

MRS. S. H. NEWTON'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young ladies, will reopen Sept. 18, at Nos. 270 and 272 Henry-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITT'S French and English Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 106 West 42d-st.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 5 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11, 1871.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—French and English School in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS SALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies and children will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871, at No. 30 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at 106 East 36th-st.

NEW SCHOOL, NO. 204 WEST 35TH-ST.—Music and all branches taught. French by native teacher. Primary class, $40.

GOLDEN HILL INSTITUTE AND Family Boarding School, Bridgeport, Conn., opens Sept. 19. Rev. G. B. DAY, M. A., Principal.

MISS F. S. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school No. 229 East 19th-st., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
NO. 58 4TH-AV., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.
GRAMMAR
108TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 11.
SCHOOL,
Principals, DR. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.B.; E. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Young men thoroughly fitted for college or business by a full corps of competent instructors. CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, and DRAWING. Rooms light and airy.
No extra charges. Catalogues containing full particulars, at the bookstores and school.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 18. Sixteenth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. A Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample fitness. In five years 21 have entered College—10 Columbia, 5 Yale, 3 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Princeton, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Only three were conditioned. Other classes follow yearly. Light gymnastics. Only good boys desired. This year's patrons of from three to fifteen years' connection:

John Auchincloss,	Henry Day,	Henry Nicoll,
Jas. E. Adriance,	Thomas Gandry,	Julius M. Noyes,
John Adriance,	Wm. A. Haddan,	James W. Pryor,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,	James C. Holden,	Chas. M. Russell,
John Benjamin,	William Jackson,	Samuel Sloan,
John S. Boyd,	Thos. F. Jeremiah,	Jas. Somerville,
John Brooks,	Edw. Kirkland,	Homer H. Stuart,
Wm. H. Bunker,	Jos. W. Lester,	Jas. Symington,
Josiah H. Burton,	Legr'd Lockwood,	George P. Trigg,
Nath'l W. Chater,	John L. Melcher,	Judge Van Vorst,
Robert Colby,	James Moir,	Albert Weber,
Benj. Curtis.	Wm. Morrison,	Ralph Wells.

THE HERBERT SPENCER SEMINARY,
A Boarding School for boys at Englewood Park, Perth Amboy, N. J.
HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Principal.
Adopts the
"NATURAL METHOD."
Opens Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principal, *Home Journal* Office, No. 3 Park-place, New-York.

EUROPEAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 2 East Kinney-st., Newark, N. J.
School in session from Sept. 18 to June 24. Mr. and Mme. HARMEGNIES devote their entire time to the school, and, having secured the services of a thorough and accomplished teacher of English, are prepared to furnish their pupils every facility for a thorough education in English, French and German. French and German are the languages of the family, and pupils may speak one or both as their parents determine. Particular attention paid to music. A limited number of boarding pupils will find every home comfort, combined with superior facilities for acquiring a finished education. Address Rev. F. HARMEGNIES.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
Scholastic exercises will be resumed in this institution, for the 118th year, on MONDAY, Oct. 2.
Candidates for admission are requested to present themselves at the College, East 49th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Sept. 29, at 9½ A. M.
Candidates conditioned in June, and students of the classes who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

MISS ANNA T. SINCLAIRE'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR PUPILS OF BOTH SEXES, PASSAIC, NEW-JERSEY.
Primary, High School and University course; English branches, languages, music.
The Fall Term for 1871 commences MONDAY, Sept. 11. Pupils entered at any time during the term. For circulars giving full information address Box No. 54 Post-office, Passaic.
Terms reasonable.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.
This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; separate department; infant class.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Fall term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
will open at NO. 38 MADISON-AV., New-York,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies and children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY.
A Select School for all Branches of Music.
(Decker Brothers' Building,)
No. 33 Union-square, near 16th-st.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
School begins Sept. 12.
E. A. FAIRCHILD, Flushing, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 15 East 40th-st.

MISS OLSSEN'S
English and French School for misses and children, No. 290 6th-av., will reopen on Sept. 26.

THE MISSES HALSEY HAVE REopened their school at Orange Junction, N. J., and are prepared to receive a limited number of girls under the age of fifteen, who will have all the comforts of a home, with most efficient teaching. For circulars, &c., apply at the School, or to J. L. HALSEY, at Manhattan Life Insurance Company, No. 156 Broadway, New-York.

$325 FOR BOARD AND TUITION one year, at the Stamford (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Music and painting only extras. Native teachers of modern languages. Home care and thorough culture. School opens Sept. 20, 1871.
E. C. FLACK, A. M.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., N. Y., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1860. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

PLAINFIELD COLLEGE, N. J., FOR young ladies, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1871. For circulars apply to the Principal, or to VAN KLEECK, CLARK & CO., No. 40 Cedar-st., New-York. D. D. PICKETT, A. M., Principal. Miss E. E. KENYON, Lady Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD F. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical department under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL for Boys reopens Sept. 20 at No. 1,145 Broadway, above 26th-st. Thorough instruction in ancient and modern languages and the English branches. Number limited. Circulars at school.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on TUESDAY, the 26th of September.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (founded A. D. 1633,) No. 161 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.—Fifty-second school year begins Sept. 18, 1871. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at the school.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 20.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y. (formerly Mr. Churchill's school.) Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 13.

PROF. AND MRS. C. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its eighteenth annual session Sept. 18.

$150 A YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION at the Episcopal Academy, Haddonfield, N. J. For circulars address Rev. T. M. REILLY, D. D., Rector.

THE MISSES LEGGETT REOPEN their School for Children, No. 224 10th-st., near 2d-av., Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School, for young ladies and children, No. 252 West 20th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, SUFFERN, N. Y.—Home and instruction for boys. Address F. W. SUFFERN, Principal.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,267 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

Stuttgart, Wurttemberg,
Academy of Music,
Conservatory and Boarding School,

For ladies who wish to qualify themselves for the vocation of dramatic songstresses, pianists, singing teachers or governesses. The pupils are under the control of the wife of the director and a governess, hence pupils of the most tender age may be received, and those scruples dismissed which render the attendance of conservatories, in which coeducation of both sexes are admitted, so difficult to young ladies.
Further particulars concerning the method, interior arrangement and efficiency of the instruction are willingly furnished by the undersigned director.
F. B. HANNA,
Director and Professor of Music,
Uhlandstrasse No. 28, Stuttgart, Germany.

CHARLIER PROTESTANT FRENCH INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 126, 128, 130 East 24th-st.,
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 18.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School, French, German, Spanish.
Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c. Circulars with names of 1,500 former pupils.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ACADEMIC.
The NEW-YORK YALE SCHOOL (or College & business) reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1,155 Broadway, opposite the Gilsey House. Thorough, energetic, rapid, well organized and equipped. No tutors. One price. German and French for all. Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
NOS. 138, 140 AND 142 MONTAGUE-ST.
The Fall session of this long-established Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will open Sept. 21.
For circulars apply to the Principal, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 39 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Opens on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, under the Presidency of Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D., LL. D., late President of Columbia College, Washington, D. C.
By order of the Board.
CHARLES CENEY, Secretary.

MR. CORNWALL'S
School for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 18.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-Haven, Conn., Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector, reopens Oct. 16, in its new, retired, elevated and beautiful villa, Prospect Lawn. As only ten boys can be received, immediate applications are desired for vacancies.

HOME SCHOOL FOR ORPHAN OR motherless girls under twelve years of age. For circular apply to Mrs. D. M. KIMBALL, Warren, Mass.

PHILIP LAWRENCE, PROFESSOR OF Elocution, Stuyvesant House, No. 780 Broadway. Stammering and hesitation of speech, a perfect cure guaranteed.

THE MISSES LANE WILL OPEN A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 West 40th-st. A separate class for little boys.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—School for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 20. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.—THE MISSES SLOMAN, harpist, pianists, and vocalists. Residence No. 64 West 20th-st.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The session begins Oct. 2 next, and ends June 19, 1872. Weekly Moot Courts are held by Judge Barbour. The degree is conferred upon examination on students attending two sessions, and adds to practice, without further examination. For circulars, &c., address D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers-st.

TEACHERS.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG American lady of culture, educated in Europe, and with several years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement as visiting governess in one or more families; she is thoroughly competent to teach the English branches and music, together with French and German, speaking both languages with fluency; the best references will be given. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 262 Post-office.

A GRADUATE AND HIS WIFE (English,) experienced teachers, are desirous of entering a first-class school or family, together or separately, in City or vicinity; branches taught, classics, mathematics, French and music; would take charge of a school; highest references. Address PROFESSOR, care of J. L. Drummond, Esq., No. 75 East 9th-st., New-York.

A POSITION AS TEACHER IN A private family is desired by a young lady competent to teach the English branches, French, &c.; can furnish good references; no objections to traveling. Apply to F. P. C., Post-office Box No. 1,578, New-Haven, Conn.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD WILL fit boys for college; also, gives instruction in the English branches. Address U. W. R., No. 29 Stuyvesant.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing music, English, French and Latin in families and schools, desires a re-engagement. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,534 Post-office, New-York.

TUTOR WANTED—TO INSTRUCT TWO young gentlemen, aged fourteen and fifteen years. Address Box No. 3,377, stating age and references.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARvard, a few pupils to prepare for college. Address H. A., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS'
PIANO-FORTES.
The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,
And upon the most favorable terms of payment.
We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make
EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
Chickering & Sons,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

PARTIES IN SEARCH OF A FIRST-class piano would do well to examine our fine assortment of instruments before purchasing.
As our facilities will admit of giving a better piano for the same price than any other house in the trade.
Call and be convinced at
HAINES BROTHERS,
NEW PIANO ROOMS,
No. 27 Union-square.

BEAUTIFUL 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano, carved legs, all improvements; sacrifice for cash, $120; $50 down, and balance $15 monthly payments. CABLE, 420 6th-av., near 26th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
will all meet this season at the rooms No. 212 Fifth-avenue, corner of 26th-st., which have been greatly improved in ventilation and elegantly decorated and refurnished. Will commence about the 1st of October, or as soon thereafter as the return of Mr. and Mrs. Dodworth from Europe will allow.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 Fifth-av., corner 14th-st. Classes will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at 8 P. M., for gentlemen. TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at 10½ A. M., for ladies only. SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 4 P. M., for young ladies, misses and masters. Private lessons given now. Circulars at the Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 175 State, corner of Court-st., Brooklyn, now open.—Classes for gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings; children, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Send for a circular.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—A LARGE AND well-furnished house until May next, or for eighteen months, by a private family; vicinity of 5th-av. and 34th-st. preferred. Stable would also be taken. Address Box No. 396 General Post-office, stating terms and other particulars.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE until May 1, 1872, at a low rent, by a small family; line of Morris and Essex Railroad preferred. Address S., Box No. 143 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR six months between 23d and 42d sts. and Lexington and 6th avs.; $200 to $300 per month. Address J. A. CANDEE, 1000 East 38th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—EITHER IN 5TH-AV. AND 23D-ST. stage to Broadway and Cedar-st., or between there and No. 42 Pine-st., this day, a green POCKET-BOOK, containing some English paper money, some jewelry and papers. A liberal reward will be paid to any one returning same to GEO. C. PETERS, No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

[illegible] AND [illegible] WEDNESDAY at NOON, [illegible] NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Cabin passengers limited to [illegible] Saloon State-rooms on centre of [illegible] Steamers. Intermediate passengers carried at low rates. Steerage passengers forwarded to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Australia, &c. Glasgow and Londonderry to [illegible] Mails and Passengers. Cheapest and quickest route for emigrants. Passengers booked and forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada by railway stations in

WASHINGTON.

Important Case Before the Patent Office Commissioners—Rumors Regarding Pay-Master Hodge—Vigorous Efforts for Social Purification—Personal Notes.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A Commission of Patent Examiners was convened in the Patent Office today to hear the charges against MARCUS P. NORTON and his defense. The examiners on the Commission were Messrs. CONNOLLY, SPEAR, and PARKS. Mr. NORTON had as counsel T. T. CRITTENDEN and J. E. COOMBS, and Gen. WM. H. BROWN and Major W. H. HUTCHINSON of the Patent Office presented the case against him. So far as the Patent Office is concerned the Commission has only to find whether Mr. NORTON has been guilty of such practices that he ought to be debarred from practicing before it as an attorney. NORTON, in his answer to the charges says, generally, that he is not guilty, and pleads that he has not appeared before the office as an attorney, or in any cases except his own, since Gen. LEGGETT became Commissioner, nor for some time before; and that the office had no right to proceed against him to disbar him from practice. He claims to have been brought into his present difficulty by the persecutions and forgeries of his enemies. The law to enable the office to protect itself fully in such cases, has given it the power, in a sense, to prejudge judgment upon charges made by itself; but in the case today there was manifest only a desire to get at the truth, and the finding of the Commission, when given, whether sustaining the charges or otherwise, may be accepted as impartial and fair.

THE HODGE DEFALCATION.

The defalcation of Pay-master HODGE has been the common subject of conversation and gossip here today. The wealth and social status of his family, and of his wife's family, the money left him by his uncle and his wife's uncle, with a thousand other things true or false have been told from house to house by Madame Rumor. Among other things the old story of the Bank of the Republic has been brought on the carpet, and it is alleged that the testimony in that investigation implicated HODGE as one of the foremost ones in that fraud.

The following is a complete copy of Major HODGE's letter of confession:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 10—P. M.

Gen. E. W. BRIGGS:

SIR: I have to inform you that I am unable to close my accounts, and that I owe the frightful amount of about $100,000, which sum I have lost during the last few years in stock gambling, and have gone deeper in the hope of retrieving myself. I have no defence or mitigation of my course to offer, and propose to take the full consequences of my sin. If I had the means I would pay every cent, but I have not, and I believe I have done better in returning or delivering myself up, as I felt I was bound to do. I can, of course, make no provision of course for the support of my family. I have given them and the world enough! I have taken all the special bonds I have held, and find that you especially have cause to be deeply accountable against me. I have been led on by the intensity which always attends the course I have entered on, hoping always to recover my loss and conceal my crime.

I believe it is really a relief to be discovered, for I have been in a hell on earth for years, and the alternative of fear of leaving those things and constant care to avoid detection, were becoming too strong. I desire to turn over my property I have as a security against my indebtedness, and after giving any information that will assist in settling my accounts, if possible, and recovering a portion of what I have lost, I expect to take the full punishment awarded for my offence. In justice to two parties in this City through whom I have made some of my losses, I state that they were perfectly innocent of any knowledge that I was using public funds. There are small balances with each of these parties to my credit whenever the accounts are adjusted. The stock operations were entirely in New-York with one house there, whose accounts I hold subject to your order. I endeavored to induce them to make good the amount lost with them, which they knew was public money, but they have refused.

I have been trying to make up my mind to this conclusion for some days, and was on the point of doing so this forenoon, but your call made it could not bring myself to say it, and wanted time to write to my innocent wife, whom this frightful information will kill. God forgive me for what I have done to her and my children. All I ask from you or the authorities is that, if possible, some of this may be kept from her. I inclosed keys of my safe and box containing all my old accounts, &c. My present vouchers, receipts, &c., are in the hands of my clerks, who are all of them perfectly innocent of any knowledge of my dishonesty. I shall remain at the Ebbitt House, F-street, till informed what action you have taken concerning me. There is no fear I will go away now.

J. LEDYARD HODGE.

PRACTICAL REFORMATORY MEASURE.

The Woman's Club is in negotiation for the purchase of a large and commodious building in which to locate a Business College which they propose to establish for the instruction of the dependent needy who wish to reform. Counsel has been employed to search the titles to the property, and an architect will be sent to examine the building. The terms of purchase require the payment of $3,000 cash on the 1st of October, which amount must be subscribed before that day. Mr. THOMAS PLOWMAN, the architect, has volunteered to repair any building that the Club may purchase without charge. Yesterday between five and six hundred dollars were subscribed. This statement will give an idea of the character and extent of the reformatory measures thus far entered upon. The wholesale Police raid upon the bad houses has been postponed for a few days, in order that the Club may extend its preparations for the reception and care of such of the inmates as may seek to abandon a life of shame. Public sentiment is divided in regard to the wisdom and prospects of the movement, but circumstances have given the reformers an opportunity to put their theories to the test of practical application, and the result cannot fail to attract wide attention whatever it may be.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The triennial Conclave of the General Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, which meets at Baltimore next week, is attracting a good deal of attention here. Three Commanderies of this city have arranged to be present. A very large sum of money has been raised by the city and citizens of Baltimore for the entertainment of expected guests.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Congressman BECK, of Kentucky, now in this city an one of the Sub-Kuklux Committees, is alleged to have said in one of his speeches in the late campaign in Kentucky that there was not an honest officer of the Government in Washington; that they were all shke rotten and corrupt. When Congress meets this assertion will come home to trouble Mr. BECK; and he will either have to reconsider, lose what reputation for fairness and justice his political opponents have hitherto accorded him.

Mr. WILLIAM C. CORCORAN, the banker of Washington, left this city on a trip through the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia for the purpose of conferring with a number of colored people who are making arrangements to settle in Liberia this Fall.

Chief Justice CHASE will return to this city about the 1st of October. Before leaving Washington he purchased a suburban residence on a portion of the Berry estate, Metropolis View, where he will reside. The house is now being placed in readiness for his reception.

It is expected at the Treasury Department that Secretary BOUTWELL will come here previous to going to Ohio to speak in the pending election.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ADJUSTMENT OF REVENUE COMMISSIONS.

Under the act of June 30, 1864, Collectors and Assessors of districts in which spirits were produced and shipped from thence under transportation bonds were entitled to commissions upon half of the tax received thereon. No adjustment of these commissions has ever been made for the reason that after the spirits left the production district their identity was lost, and it could not be ascertained what proportion yielded a tax at 25 per gallon; what proportion a tax of sixty cents per gallon or what amount was exported or allowed for leakage. Commissioner DOUGLASS will, however, submit today a proposition to the officers interested looking toward a settlement of these commissions upon an equitable basis which will undoubtedly be acquiesced in by all parties concerned. There are several hundred ex-officers interested in these commissions.

DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC LAND.

Returns received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office from local offices at Lincoln, Grand Island, Beatrice and Dakota City, exhibit a disposal of 101,636 acres of public domain in the State of Nebraska during August; 84,910 acres were taken up by settlers under the Homestead act; 14,226 acres were located with military bounty land warrants; 14,427 acres were sold for cash under various acts governing the sale of public lands, and the remaining 6,383 acres were located with Agricultural College scrip. Commissioner DRUMMOND, of the General Land Office, has left for his home in Iowa to bring his family here in about ten days.

MOVEMENTS OF OFFICIALS AND OFFICIAL ACTS.

Secretary BELKNAP has telegraphed that he will return to Washington to-morrow. Secretary DELANO is expected on Saturday. Secretary ROBINSON in a few days. Secretary AKERMAN by the 1st of October. It is not known when Secretary FISH will return. Postmaster-General CRESWELL is the only member of the Cabinet now in this city. The Controller of the Currency will not call for the reports on the condition of the national banks until he is ready to embody them in his report to be laid before Congress. The Secretary of State has transmitted to the Treasury Department translations of notes addressed to the United States Charge d'Affaires by the Sublime Porte, relative to the new tariff of sanitary fees established by the Ottoman Government. This tariff went into operation on the 1st of September.

The Liberal Club—Second Anniversary at Pfizmaier Hall.

The second anniversary of the New-York Liberal Club, styled a "Scientific soirée to commemorate the one hundred and second birthday of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT," was celebrated at Pfizmaier Hall last night. Every part of the building was filled, the audience numbering nearly 1,000. The programme was divided into three parts; the literary and philosophical section in the large hall on the fourth floor; the scientific in the lecture-room on the second floor, and an exhibition of art and scientific specimens in different side-rooms on the first floor. Addresses were delivered by Mr. J. WILSON MCDONALD, Prof. CHARLES L. BALOH, Mr. T. B. WAKEMAN and Mr. JAS. D. BELL. The entertainment was diversified by music and by poems, essays, and recitations by other gentlemen.

Two Men Suffocated in a Well.

An Italian, known only by the name of GEORGE, who lived in New-York, and a contractor named MCARTHUR were yesterday suffocated by foul air arising from a blast at the bottom of a well on Palisade-avenue and Van Vorst-street, Hudson City. A blast was exploded yesterday, and shortly afterward, during the absence of the rest of the workmen, a German named BRUAN saw the Italian in the act of descending into the well, and fearful of some accident, ran to the edge of the excavation, where he saw GEORGE faint from the effect of the foul air, and loose his hold on the bucket and fall to the bottom. BRUAN immediately gave the alarm, when Mr. MCARTHUR came, and immediately commenced to descend in order to aid the man, if possible. He had gone but a short distance, when he, too, fell to the bottom. BRUAN then descended, and came near losing his hold, when some one from above succeeded in drawing him up. Before any further attempts to rescue the men were made, air was blown into the well, and when the bodies were drawn up, life was found to be extinct. Both men leave families, and it is said that GEORGE has eight children in New-York.

The Witness Request at Hoboken—Verdict.

The inquest in the case of ALEXANDER R. WITHERS, whose body was found at the Elysian Fields, on Sunday, the 3d inst., concluded last evening, before Coroner VOLHARDT. Six witnesses were examined, and all the evidence possible having been secured in the case, the Coroner reluctantly closed the inquest, still leaving the matter a mystery unsolved, and one which will probably ever remain so. The jury, after an absence of five minutes, returned a verdict of death from causes to them unknown.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A. H. NICKLE, charged with robbing Wm. V. DRAPER, his room-mate, at WORTH's Hotel, Philadelphia, of $20 in money and a check for $140 28, was committed by Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday. He confessed his guilt.

At about 9 o'clock last night ROBERT SIGWOOD, of No. 128 East Fourteenth-street, was passing along that street homeward, when he tripped against a line stretched across the sidewalk by some mischievous boys. He fell with great force to the pavement, and immediately became insensible, and in that condition was carried to the drug-store at Avenue A and Fourteenth-street, and died in a few moments.

The Medical Faculty of Bellevue Hospital formally opened the new amphitheatre yesterday. Dr. AUSTIN FLINT, Sr., delivered the inaugural lecture before a large audience of students. He was followed by Dr. ISAAC E. TAYLOR, President of the Medical Board, who delivered a very able discourse. Dr. JAS. R. WOOD, Professor of Surgery, lectured in the afternoon.

Coroner YOUNG held an inquest yesterday in the case of FRANCIS HARRIMAN, four years of age, who was run over and killed in Seventh-avenue, near Fifty-sixth-street, by a horse and wagon, driven by JOHN HALEY, on the 11th inst. The jury censured HALEY for driving recklessly. He was admitted to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, J. B. LEWIS, pawnbroker, of Bleecker-street, was arraigned on a charge of receiving stolen goods. JOSEPH G. JOSSLYN, of No. 56 West Thirty-second-street, identified a watch found in the possession of the accused as his property. He was held to answer in the sum of $3,000.

At 9 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the packing-house of HOWE & BROTHER, Nos. 204, 206 and 208 West Thirty-third-street. The building was damaged $600, and the stock and fixtures $600. Insured in the People's and Rinkbolds Companies for $3,500 each, and in the Lafayette for $10,000.

The inscription on the stick found at Gravesend Bay, on Wednesday, is considered to have been written by one of the lads about the battery for the purpose of creating a little excitement. There is only one Mr. YOUNG in Company C, at Fort Hamilton, and he has no children. No one at South Battery knows anything of the affair.

There was a grand anti-Tammany meeting of the Democrats at No. 350 First-avenue last night. Mr. DANIEL E. LIDDY was the speaker of the evening, and in an eloquent address, he called upon honest Democrats in this City, to coalesce now to save New-York from the misrule of the Ring thieves, and to hurl them and their adherents from every place of trust.

The Commissioners of Docks met yesterday. An application from the Fulton Ferry Company for permission to widen and repair their slip; also one from Gen. MCCALLUM, to have a sunken "coal" off the pier at Fifty-sixth-street, North River, removed, were referred to the Executive Committee.

Coroner MORTIMER, of No. 49 Ludlow-street, was requested to hold an inquest at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, charged with causing the death of JOHN MCGRATH, on the 5th inst., from a gold watch, valued at $100. He was committed for trial to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Jewish New Year, 5632, begins tonight, and will be celebrated on Saturday and Sunday. The feast is called the feast of "Rosh Hashona." Services will be held in the synagogues from 7 A. M. until 2 P. M., the remainder of the day being devoted to "well wishing" and "calling."

The Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club has not yet received any further communication from Mr. ASHBURY regarding the International Yacht race, and states that he believes the *Livonia* has not yet started on her ocean trip.

Last night a horse attached to a buggy driven by Mr. T. EDWARDS fell into a deep cutting in the roadway, in Fifth-avenue, near Fourth-street. Mr. EDWARDS and four children were all thrown out, but escaped with a few bruises.

The German-American Committees of the Fourth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, met last evening, and indorsed the action of the German General Committee in reference to the organization of a campaign against Tammany rule.

Judge R. A. FORSYTH, of Newburg; Judge SCHLEY, of Georgia; Congressman OAKES AMES, of North Easton; Congressman S. W. KELLOGG, of Connecticut; Hon. R. S. MORSE, of New-Orleans; and Col. JOSEPH SMITH, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

HENRY HOFFMAN, charged with having a large quantity of fifty-cent currency bills in his possession, which he attempted to pass, was yesterday committed for trial by Commissioner BUTLEWELL.

At a meeting held by the tax-payers of the Eighteenth Ward, last evening, Mr. JAMES O'BRIEN was unanimously adopted as their candidate for Senator for the Seventh Senatorial district.

Mrs. ANNIE CUREY was yesterday charged before Justice SCOTT, at the Jefferson Market Court, with fraudulently incurring a board bill of $27 at the Merchants', Cortlandt-street, Hotel. She was held to answer.

The German Veteran Association of the Turner Regiment, Twentieth New-York Volunteers, will celebrate, to-morrow evening, at Concordia Hall, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam by a series of social festivities.

Pay-master CUNNINGHAM, of the United States Navy; S. L. FREMONT, President of the Wilmington and North Carolina Railroad Company, and Hon. E. M. DEARS, of North Carolina, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Prof. THATCHER was informed at the Mayor's Office, yesterday, that he must remove his telescope from Broadway, as it created a crowd and obstructed that thoroughfare.

The American Jockey Club have opened a new subscription-room in their magnificent new club-house at Madison-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street.

LOUIS PALSKY, of No. 21 Allen-street, stole several articles of clothing from JACOB HYMES, of No. 130 Chatham-street. He was arrested, and Justice HOGAN committed him to prison.

The Independent Schnetzen Corps was, yesterday, at the Union Park, Sixty-third-street, engaged in a Schnetzenfest, which attracted a large attendance of visitors.

Hon. A. WING, of Albany; Hon. JAMES PRICE, of Philadelphia, and G. B. STETSON, of Massachusetts, are at the Gilsey House.

Col. T. W. ELSON, of Texas, and Major E. S. ST. CROIX, of the United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. SIMMS, of New-Orleans, and Col. JOHN MURDOCK, of Mississippi, are at the New York Hotel.

Hon. J. M. WOOLWORTH, of Omaha, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. VARONA, of Cuba, is at the Hoffman House.

Count HENRY, of the Italian Legation, is at the Westminster Hotel.

L. DE POTESTAD, Secretary of the Spanish Legation, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

BROOKLYN.

In reference to the treatment of car passengers by the conductor of car No. 174, of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, alluded to in the TIMES of yesterday, Mr. SULLIVAN, the President, writes to say that no complaint was made to him, but that when his attention was called to the occurrence by one of the inspectors, he promptly ordered the conductor to be dismissed.

Mrs. MARY FENTON, of No. 306 Second-street, Williamsburg, committed suicide on Wednesday evening, by taking a quantity of Paris green. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "suicide while temporarily deranged."

WILLIAM KRANARHER, who threatened to take the life of JOSEPH KLINE, of No. 94 Boerum-street, E. D., was bound, yesterday, by Justice VOORHIES, in $1,000 to keep the peace for six months.

The examination of twelve applicants for admission to the Bar took place yesterday in the room of the Supreme Court. The results will be made public today.

In the case of MARY FENTON, who died on Wednesday night, at her residence, No. 306 Second-street, the jury found yesterday that she had committed suicide by taking Paris-green.

The "New-Haven Grays," after spending a day pleasantly in the company of the Forty-seventh Regiment, departed for their home yesterday.

Mr. PHILIP F. BRENNAN, Assistant Assessor of the First District, has tendered his resignation to Gen. JOURDAN.

The appeal in the Fulton-avenue pavement assessment case was argued in the General Term yesterday.

The dry-goods store of MCELHINNEY & STEWART, on Fulton-street, was robbed yesterday morning of $1,200 worth of silks and velvets.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Sunnyside Base-ball Club, of Sing Sing, although organized only in June last, have already established a good reputation in the field. They have played ten games and won nine of them, with a total of 497 runs to their opponents 170. The nine are as follows: McNeal, first base; Barlow, second base; Hall, right field; Henry, second base; Brown, centre field; Hatfield, short stop; P. McNeal, left field; Hyatt, catcher; Bell, pitcher.

The annual parade and ball of the Morrisania Fire Department came off yesterday and last evening. Four companies participated in a mile race over the Fleetwood Course, the Hope Hose Company winning in 6:24½.

STATEN ISLAND.

The attendance of visitors at the Richmond County Fair yesterday was unusually large, and the exhibition of stock and farming produce the best the Society ever presented. A game of base-ball was played during the day, in which the Osceola Club beat the Minneolas. Score 32 to 16.

Mr. CHAS. WELLING, Postmaster of Jamaica, says it is not true that one of his employes, named RHODES, has absconded with a large sum of money.

LONG ISLAND.

Two boys, each three years of age, were found straying in Long Island City on Wednesday last. They turned out to be the children of Dr. ELMORE and Mr. RUSSELL, of Twenty-eighth-street, New-York.

On Tuesday last one of the laborers engaged on the extension of the Flushing and North Side Railroad at Whitestone, by the caving in of an embankment nearly lost his life. He was taken out badly bruised.

NEW-JERSEY.

A match for the championship of Hudson County will be rowed on the 20th inst. between the Oneida Boat Club, of Jersey City, and the Arrawanna Club, of Bergen Point. The race will be three miles, turning a stake-boat, and will take place on the Kill von Kull.

Coroner CRANE, of Newark, yesterday held an inquest on the body of SYLVESTER CORNELL, who was run over and killed at the Market-street depot on Tuesday evening. A number of witnesses were examined, and the jury last evening brought in a verdict of accidental death, failing to censure the Company.

Rev. W. C. STEEL, pastor of the Second-avenue M. E. Church, has returned from Europe, accompanied by Mrs. STEEL. Rev. A. S. and G. A. GRAVES, of the New-York M. E. Conference, have also returned after an absence of three or four months.

There are eight pastors in Somerset County who have each held their present positions over twenty-five years. Of these three have remained unchanged for forty years, and one has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his pastorate.

According to the new Registry law all naturalised citizens are obliged to present their naturalisation papers before the Board of Registry, who shall endorse the fact of exhibition on the papers.

The father of the young man, SAMUEL S. TAYLOR, who was killed by the collision at Brill's Farm, near Newark, six weeks ago, has commenced a suit against the railroad company.

The colored Methodists of Orange, yesterday, commenced a camp-meeting in Peck's Woods, near East Orange. The camp will continue over the Sabbath.

An injunction was yesterday served upon the officers of the First National Bank, Newark, against erecting the building in the rear of their bank, which was commenced on Tuesday night.

ROBERT Hess fell from the top of a telegraph pole in Trenton yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed.

CHAS. J. ROE, the Clerk of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders, was re-elected yesterday.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Commander Erben has been detached from ordnance duty at the New-York Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut.-Commander McGowan, from the Tuscarora, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Hubbard, from the *Niagara*, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Durand, from the command of the tug *Speedwell*, and ordered to the *Niagara*; Assistant-Pay-master Jordan, from the *Speedwell*, and ordered to settle accounts.

[Advertisement.]

DEXTER'S TIMES BEATEN!—Horsemen are astonished and BONNER is unhappy. *Goldsmith Maid* is Queen of the Turf, and *Dexter* no longer King. But, gentle reader, who is there among the hatters of Gotham, or the world, that can beat the time of KNOX, the Hatter, at No. 212 Broadway? Echo answers, "Who?" KNOX has led them all for years, and comes first to the front with his unmistakable Fall styles. Get one of his superb hats and be happy.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool—Rev. Thomas Davis, John Cummings, John Sheehy, John L. Bealer, H. M. King, Mrs. Casey, Miss McCabe, Jas. McKiernan, Jno. Nicholson, Henry Ray, Mrs. P. Donegan, J. Simpson and wife, John Hall, Miss Agnes Donald.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Columbia, from Glasgow—J. Brandon, Mr. Beveridge, R. C. Brown, J. B. Close, W. Elliott, Hall Mc. Forrest, R. C. Driver, J. Knox, A. Landsberg, D. Miller, A. Pellchin, R. Pahlegren, W. Roy, R. Roveile, T. Veitch, J. Wallace, Miss J. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Churchill, Miss E. Davidson, Mr. D. Fraiser, Miss Fraiser, Mrs. J. Knox, Miss Watson, Mrs. G. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. McEwen, Miss Onchterlonie, Miss M. Onchterlonie, Mrs. A. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. A. Turnbull, Miss Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. H. Weddell, Miss Weddell, Mrs. Grabb and 4 children, Mrs. A. Haight, Mr. Hall, wife and 4 children.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana—Mrs. E. Toller and 2 children, Mrs. Dolores, Odwarde, B. Y. Orcuno, Jules Lachasme, Jean Bossom.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMPSON, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, Times-Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung and New-Yorker Demokrat, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Parthia.....Sept. 16..New-York....Liverpool.
England.....Sept. 16..New-York....Liverpool.
City of Brussels...Sept. 16..New-York....Liverpool.
Colombo.....Sept. 16..New-York....Glasgow.
Donau.....Sept. 16..New-York....Bremen.

FOR ASPINWALL.

Rising Star.....Sept. 16..New-York....Aspinwall.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

FRIDAY.

For Aspinwall, Kingston, (Jam.,) Panama and South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Rising Star*, at 10 A. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Brussels*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for *double-rated* letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1:45 P. M....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Donau*, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Penn'sylvania Way.....5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through Via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central.....5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.....8 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven.....8 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Norwich.....3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way.....8 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail.....6 P. M.
South, Through.....8 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.....8 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver.....7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.....8 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:57 | Sun sets.....6:32 | Moon sets...7:05
HIGH WATER THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...9:14 | Gov. Island...9:58 | Hell Gate...10:25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 14.

Cleared.

Steam-ship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Dorian, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow, Stevenson Brothers; Hanse, (Ger.,) Brickmeier, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Tybee, Delaney, Savannah, &c., Spofford Bros. & Co.; Missouri, Edwards, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; H. Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Wm. G. Pierrepont, Strogell, Jr., Philadelphia, A. Abbott; Beverly Pierce, Philadelphia; Durigo, Johnson, Portland, Jr. Ames.

Ship Strablah (ex, (Br.,) Fox, Liverpool, Henderson Bros. & Geo. Burbidge, Mason, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Barks Hirundo, (Norw.,) Haslund, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Funch, Hyde & Co.; Rebecca Goddard, Madison, Smyrna, Russell, Howes & Co.; St. Ursula, Dillman, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lindergast Bros.

Brigs Milly, (Ger.,) Knuth, Dublin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Robt. Dillon, Blatchford, Gibraltar for orders, Bruns, Hall & Co.; Harry, Brown, Gibraltar for orders, Simpson & Clapp; Tyrol, (Br.,) Regnier, Demerara, Wendt, Tetens & Hockmann; Henry & Louise, Reed, Dunkirk, Evans, Ball & Co.; Annie Lindsay, (Br.,) Munson, St. John, N. B., and Hillsboro, P. I. Herring & Son.

Schrs Matilda, (Br.,) Olsen, Port-au-Prince, Ribon & Munos; Adelia, (Br.,) Young, St. John, N. B., Heber & Parker; Anna Shepherd, Newton, Jacksonville, Van Wyck & Brother; Wildmere, Perry, Newbern, N. C., Thomas, Holmes & Co.; Melville Miller, Prior, Norfolk, C. E. Staples & Co.; Mary Ellen, Hawkins, Baltimore, W. Chalmer; Fannie A. Bailey, Locke, Port Johnson, S. R. Babcock; R. S. Sawyer, Kelley, Boston, T. Ferguson & Wood; Blackstone, Wilkson, Providence, H. W. Jackson; George Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Bremen, (N. G.,) Ludewigs, Bremen Aug. 30, and Southampton Sept. 2, with mdse. and 504 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Sept. 4, lat. 40 46, lon. 57 22, passed steam-ship Koln, hence for Bremen; 13th, lat. 41 11, lon. 66 21, passed steam-ship Westphalia, hence for Hamburg.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston Sept. 9, and Key West 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Has had strong N. and N. E. winds the entire passage.

Steam-ship Columbia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow Aug. 26 and Moville 28th, with mdse. and 264 passengers to Henderson Bros. Has had strong westerly gales and high sea up to Cape Race, and since fine weather.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston Sept. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Henry B. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Sept. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steam-ship Durigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Morgan & Wood.

Ship John Bunyan, (of Searsport,) Gilmore, Sunderland 36 da., with railroad iron to Jay Cooke & Co.—vessel to Carver & Barnes.

Ship Glad Tidings, Thomson, Glasgow 36 da., with mdse. to Kelsey, Dunn & Co. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds the entire passage.

Ship American Union, Chandler, London Aug. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship City of Montreal, Dagnott, London July 22, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Bark Mary Russell, Mitford, (of Sunderland,) Cain, Lyttleton April 22, via Auckland June 11, with mdse. and 10 passengers to Ralph, Storey & Co.—vessel to Aaron & A. Tuttle. Passed Rock Rom July 9, and crossed the equator Aug. 11 in lon. 32.

Bark Septentrio, (Norw.,) Thorgensen, Newport, Eng., 23 da., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark General Hirsh, (Norw.,) Amundsen, Antwerp 22 da., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Prowess, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hibbert, Antwerp 22 da., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to Isaac A. Hinckley.

Bark Marie Christine, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Liverpool 15 da., with salt to order—vessel to master.

Brig Don Chisciotto, (Ital.,) Paolilo, Newcastle, Eng., 14 da., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Mayer—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Oliver Cutts, (of Turks' Island,) Nelson, Port-au-Prince 14 da., with coffee, cotton and logwood to R. Murray, Jr.; left in port brig Love, (Br.,) discharging.

Brig Rio Grande, Mallory, New-Haven.

Brig Ida, (of Barrington,) Dix, St. John, P. R., 15 da., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to Winchester & Town. Sld. in co. with brig Sarah A. Holbrook, for Baltimore.

Schr. Howard, (of Boston,) Watson, St. Croix 20 da., with molasses to Town & Co., of New-Haven. Sept. 13, off Absecom, spoke schr. Julien, (Br.,) from Manzanilla, for New-York, who had carried away foremast head and main topmast, and lost and split sails. Left in port brig Tally Ho, (Br.,) Aug. 29, to load for New-York; the H. is bound to New-Haven.

Schr. Frank Howard, (of Bath,) Dermot, Para 27 da., with rubber and nuts to order—vessel to B. J. Waldron, Jr. Sept. 3, lat. 28, lon. 66 10, spoke schr. David J. Keeler, from Baltimore, for Porto Rico, 16 da. out.

Schr. Ridgewood, Grilling, Georgetown, S. C., 8 da., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Efflott & Co. Has had strong N. E. gales off Hatteras.

Schr. Hortensia, (of Boston,) Travis, Demerara 21 da., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Left in port schr. Laguna, for New-York next day.

Schr. Ernest & Marie, Gorman, of and 14 da. from Port-au-Prince, with logwood and mahogany to E. A. Van Bokkelin.

Schr. Phebe, Hewitt, Para 18 da., with rubber and nuts to Burdett & Pond—vessel to Dollner, Potter & Co.; left in port schrs. Mary Burdett and Charles Thompson, for New-York, 14th.

Schr. W. Stevens, for Ba. John, N. B.) Edgett, Goose River, N. S., 10 da., with spiling to James Murray—vessel to Peter I. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Belle S. Halliday, Potter, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Annie E. Carll, Tyler, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Lizzie Brewer, Smith, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Frances Ellen Warren, Prescott 12 da., with spiling to James Murray.

Schr. M. L. Davis, Davis, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Blackstone, Wilson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. A. H. Belden, Clark, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Laverne, Averill, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Hawkins, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Elizabeth B., Hegan, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Palmer, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Baltimore, Gardner, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sam Lula, Baker, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Fashion, Carberry, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Telegraph, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Uncas, Babcock, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Revenue, Gandy, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Mingnas, Henry, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Miss Brainard, Buell, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Schr. Splendid, Phinney, Wareham, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chas. H. Atwood, Jones, Westport, with lobsters to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Ed. Wooten, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Crusoe, Robinson, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Fair Wind, Pristoe, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jas. English, Barker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lookout, Pomeroy, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Turrill, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Kate Church, Lord, Cape Sable, with fish to Moon & Lanphear.

Schr. John R. McFee, Wilson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Brown, Rockport, Mass., for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Lane, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ida Elle, Smith, Pembroke, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. J. N. Seymour, Norton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. G. Collyer, Lewis, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah C. Clark, Grimm, Orient, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hudson, Champlin, New London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Roxanna Burley, Crope, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. Twibill, Ryan, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Wagar, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Angeline Van Cleaf, Carter, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Wm. M. Everett, Bear, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Sea Bird, Baker, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Charm, Starr, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Joseph, Seymour, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Schr. Amelia, Hewitt, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ida Hudson, Hall, Sandford, for Rockland.

Sloop J. A. Abel, —, Port Johnson, for Salem.

Schr. Helen, Davis, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Dorcas Kahn, Stocking, Cromwell, Conn.

Schr. John Randolph, Robbins, New-Bedford.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Hewes, Providence.

Schr. S. F. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. A. H. Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven.

Schr. Com. Kearney, Philbrook, Providence.

Schr. Goodrich Bill, Hodgdon, New-Haven.

Schr. Lizzie Bell, Bell, New-Haven.

Schr. Highlands, Taylor, Providence.

Schr. W. H. Thayer, Edmunds, Richmond.

Schr. Hans, McManus, Greenwich.

Schr. Sarah Louise, Smith, Providence.

Schr. G. B. Markle, Lewis, New-Haven.

Schr. Mauna, Morris, New Bedford.

Schr. Pacific, Ginn, New-Bedford.

Schr. Lady Jane Burns, New-Haven.

Schr. Artist, Godfrey, Somerset.

Schr. Alida, Knowles, Providence.